The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1187.—Vol. XXVIII. LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1858. (WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

R. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years), TRANSACTS every BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, but, not being a DEALER, BUYS and SELLS orders confided to him.

s specially recommended for purchase:—

l Consols.	*Calstock Consols.	*Par Consols.
l Arthur.	*Wheal Trelawny.	*Mary Ann.
dden.	*Vale of Towy.	Great Wheal Alfred.
l Sidney.	Catherine and Jane.	*Herodsfoot.

Crorrs is instructed to dispose of shares in the WHEAL FLORENCE SILVER MINE, rdford, Devon, a fine specimen of the ore from which (said to be worth £100 per silver) may be seen at his office, and also the latest report from the mine.

* Dividend mines.

Bankers: The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

R. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
MINING SHARE DEALER.

TER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, AND SHARE LIST.

difficulties which shareholders and the mining public have encountered in seeking prices of mine shares, &c., daily or weekly, has induced me, at the suggestion of of my friends, to publish a "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, AND SHARE which will be published every Friday (in time for post).

y person interested in, or associated with, mining, particularly in Cornwall and would find it to their interest to subscribe to this "Weekly Circular," wherein I duly to announce any important changes in mines generally throughout the said (and elsewhere, so far as attainable), pointing out any favourable changes in index ification as they from time to time occur, and commenting on their respective merits. ill be my constant endeavour to convey the best and most reliable information ed from authentic sources) and advice, as a guide to the selection of mines most de- for investment and speculation; also, to give the closest actual marketable prices rs and sellers. The supply and demand frequently enhance or diminish the market, under the intrinsic value of shares; whenever this is the case, I shall endeavour t out the same, and my observations and suggestions will be based on legitimate s, in connection with market operations.

e who desire to have copies regularly sent them, will be supplied for an annual ription of £1 1s., or 6d. per copy. PETER WATSON.

lish and Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Offices,
57, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

SPECIAL REPORTS ON

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.	NORTH ROSKEAR.
PEDN-AN-DREA.	DING DONG.
WHEAL LEWIS.	WHEAL TREBARVAH.

TER WATSON'S "WEEKLY CIRCULAR." NEW SUBSCRIBERS will be PLIED with the above on application.

SPECIAL REPORT (WEEKLY) WILL APPEAR IN
PETER WATSON'S "MINING CIRCULAR," by his own Agents. ABRIDGED ORTS will also be given, and important information on the present and future ope- s and prospects of mines throughout Cornwall and Devon, with advice thereon as rchase or sale of shares.

glish and Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Offices,
57, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

IVIDEND MINE SHARES FOR SALE.—

Alfred Consols.	2 Margaret, £59.	100 Vale of Towy, 22s. 9d.
edford United, £6⅛.	5 North Basset, £12.	West Basset.
arnyorth, £5.	5 Par Consols, £20½.	West Wheal Seton.
evon Consols.	5 Providence, £67½.	Wheal Charlotte.
ing Dong, £17.	South Caradon.	1 Wh. Trelawny, £23¾.
dward, £5 3s. 9d.	South Frances.	5 Wheal Wrey, £3⅛.
ramb. and St. Aubyn.	Sortridge Consols.	Wheal Basset.
ary Ann, £47.	5 St. Ive's Consols, £35.	10 Wheal Arthur, £5.
	NON-DIVIDEND.	
uller and Basset, £1.	20 Great Alfred.	50 Rosewarne Consols, 25s.
uller and Bertha.	Gwydyr Consols.	Redmoor.
ell and Lanarth.	Harriett.	20 Spearne Consols, £2½.
edford Consols, £15.	Hingston Down.	50 St. Austell Consols, 30s.
ather. and Jane, 7s.6d.,	20 Kelly Bray, 27s.	20 Swanpool, 25s.
call of 2s. 6d. paid.	20 Lady Bertha, 21s. 3d.	100 So. Lady Bertha, 3s. 9d.
ale (£1 paid), 15s.	Margery.	South Bog.
ev. Gt. Elizabeth, 30s.	1 North Pool, £19⅞.	20 South Cuddra, 18s.
ast Rosewarne.	20 North Robert, £3¾.	Trelyon.
ast Basset.	North Levant.	Tolvadden.
ast Providence, call of	20 North Tavy, 24s.	100 West Par, 14s. 6d.
4s. paid.	2 North Roskear.	West Rosewarne.
ast Russell.	5 Old Tolgus Unit., £15.	Willow Bank.
reat Caradon, 5s.	Penhaldarva.	100 Wheal Zion, 3s.
reat Busy, £4¼.	5 Pendeen, £3¾.	20 Wheal Florence.
reat Hewas, 17s. 6d.	10 Penstruthal, £8 3s. 4d.	20 Yarner.
	20 Pedn-an-drea, 14s. 6d.	

Y. LELEAN is a BUYER of any part of 100 North Levant, £3½; 100 West Grenville, d.; 15 Pendeen, £3; 20 North Crofty, £6; 10 Margery; 100 Redmoor; 2 Margaret; est Fowey, £8; 2 St. Ive's Consols.

ack Tin having risen again 40s. per ton, Providence is the cheapest in the market, 7⅛. MR. LELEAN, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, London.

R. E. B. PALMER, MINING SHARE BROKER,
STOCK EXCHANGE, CHESTERFIELD, is prepared to ADVISE as to INTMENTS in DERBYSHIRE MINES, and issue SPECIAL REPORTS of their pro- on reasonable terms.

R. E. GOMPERS HAS BUSINESS TO TRANSACT IN—

Lady Bertha, 21s.	Kelly Bray, 27s. 6d.	Redmoor, 6s.
idge Consols, 28s.	East Russell, £6½.	Bedford Consols, 15s.
t Caradon, 5s.	Devon Elizabeth, 27s. 6d.	Wheal Edward, £5.
ton, 12s. 6d.	East Rosewarne, 15s.	Great Alfred, £5½.
h and Wentw., £5½.	Hingston Down, £5½.	Devon and Courtenay, 5s.
gery.	Swanpool, 40s.	South Caradon, £400.
n Buller, 10s.	Margaret, £56.	Worthing, 3s.
h Crofty, £6¼.	Basset, £212½.	Mary Ann, £46.

3, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

INING SHARES FOR SALE, FOR IMMEDIATE CASH.—

15 Alf. Cons., £11½.	50 Tincroft, £4.	10 East Wh. Russell, £6¼.
Bedford United, £6⅛.	10 Wheal Arthur, £5.	50 Lady Bertha, 21s.
Carn Brea, £50.	1 Wheal Buller, £285.	20 North Downs, £2½.
Dev. Gt. Cons., £482½.	10 Wheal Edward, £5½.	10 North Frances, £8½.
Craddock Moor, £41.	20 Wheal Grenville, 36s.	20 North Tavy, 30s.
Drake Walls, £1⅝.	50 Bull. and Basset, 11s.6d.	5 Pendeen, £3½.
Sortridge, 28s. 6d.	35 Dale, 16s. 6d.	50 Redmoor, 6s.
South Toigus, £71½.	10 East Alfred, 31s. 6d.	15 Stray Park, £3¼.
St. Day Unit., 14s. 3d.	1 East Basset, £92½.	50 West Par, 15s. 6d.
		7 Wheal Glynn, 17s. 6d.

SHARES WANTED:—

Great Alfred, £5.	50 Merilyn, 4s.	10 Par Consols, £20.
Marke Valley, £2.	200 St. Day, 13s.	20 Tincroft, £3¾.
North Downs, £1⅞.	20 East Russell, £6.	1 South Frances, £240.

Apply to WM. MICHELL, 3, Austinfriars, London, E.C.—May 21, 1858.

MINING OFFICES, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
ENRY GOULD SHARP, MINE SHAREBROKER,
calls the attention of his friends and the public to the present depressed state of Mining Share Market, which now offers unusual facilities for investing in several es, the shares in which are certain to advance in price several hundreds per cent.

NOTICE TO THE MINING PUBLIC.

you want a safe investment, and one that will pay well, buy shares in the

GREAT CARADON COPPER MINE,

1s. per share. Ten lodes have been opened, all of which produced rich copper ore; imens can be seen at my offices, which were taken 5 ft. down. This mine is due of the South Caradon Copper Mine (which has paid in dividends £130,560 on the all outlay of £640 only); consequently, has the same rich lodes passing through the re length of the mine. Mr. George Henwood, of Leeds, has just inspected this mine. report in this week's Journal, page 346, it is well worth reading.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE COPPER MINE.

These shares are well worth buying at 7s. 6d. per share. This will prove one of the rich- mines in Devon. There is a splendid lode 8 ft. wide, producing fine stones of copper ; rich specimens can be seen at my offices. The cross-course lode of Wheal Friend- p (which has paid in dividends £305,344 on an outlay of £6400) passes direct through mine. Some splendid grey copper ore has been assayed by Mr. James Harvey, of ristock, and found to produce for clean copper 54¼ per cent.

SHARES FOR SALE:—	50 Huckw. Bridge, 7s. 6d.	50 North Tavy, 27s. 9d.
Lady Bertha, 21s. 6d.	20 Dale (£1 pd.), 16s. 6d.	50 Tavy Consols, 10s.
Vale of Towy, 22s. 9d.	50 Sortridge Consols, £1⅜.	10 Great Alfred, £5½.
Great Caradon, 11s.	10 East Wh. Russell, £6¼.	50 E. Rosewarne, 11s. 6d.
SHARES WANTED:—	50 Redmoor, 4s.	20 Wh. Edward, £5 3s. 9d.
Kelly Bray, 26s.	300 Bedford Cons., 12s. 6d.	50 Lady Bertha, 20s. 6d.

EXCHANGE:—100 Great Caradon will be given for 150 South Lady Bertha.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.

GEORGE MOORE,
DEALER IN MINING SHARES.
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

PURCHASERS of undoubted respectability can register transfers and receive CERTIFICATES of same previous to PAYMENT.

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

MESSRS. J. J. REYNOLDS AND SON,
No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHAREBROKERS, beg to inform their friends and the public that the present time is a FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY for INVESTMENT in many undertakings of a substantial character, paying dividends worthy the attention of the capitalist.

Every information can be obtained at their offices, which their practical experience enables them to give, not only of mines and other properties of established value, but of those that are not.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE,
DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES.
8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Information furnished relative to Dividend and Progressive Mines; and all business transacted at nett prices.—Dated May 21, 1858.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

2 Alfred Consols.	5 Great Alfred, £5 3s. 9d.	10 South Wh. Ellen, £2¾.
10 Bryntail, 32s. 6d.	20 Garrow, 5s. 9d.	100 South Lady Bertha.
10 Boiling Well, 31s. 9d.	10 Grenville, 38s. 9d.	20 Tamar Consols, 19s. 9d.
3 Craddock Moor, £38½.	10 Great Hewas, 16s. 9d.	5 Tincroft, £3 18s. 9d.
40 Cather. and Jane, 7s. 6d.	5 Hingston Down.	10 Trewentha, 15s. 9d.
1 Cefn Brwyno, £42½.	10 Holmbush, 37s. 6d.	1 Trelawny, £24¾.
20 Cwm Sebon, 24s. 9d.	2 Kitty (Lelant), £10¾.	20 Vale of Towy, 22s. 9d.
50 Castell, 3s. 9d.	20 Ludcott, 24s. 9d.	30 Wheal Cupid, 8s. 6d.
20 Chancellorsville, 1s. 9d.	10 Lewis, 49s.	1 Wheal Margaret, £58.
10 Drake Walls, 32s. 9d.	20 Lady Bertha, 21s. 9d.	1 Wh. Mary Ann, £45½.
1 Devon Gt. Con., £477½.	20 North Trelawny.	5 Wh. Edward, £5 3s. 9d.
20 Dale, 16s. 9d.	100 New Crow Hill, 11s. 9d.	5 West Basset, £24¾.
2 Ding Dong, £17½.	20 North Downs, £2½.	50 West Grenville, 5s. 3d.
5 East Tamar, 13s. 9d.	5 North Frances, £7⅞.	3 West Sharp Tor, £35.
5 East Russell, £6 2s. 6d.	20 Pembr. and E. Crinnis,	50 Willow Bank, 10s. 9d.
20 East Rosewarne, 11s. 9d.	12s.	10 W. Providence, 24s. 6d.
5 East Wheal Rose, £6⅜.	5 Par Consols, £20¾.	10 Wh. Harriett, 12s. 9d.
5 Great Wheal Busy.	10 Pedn-an-drea, 14s. 9d.	10 Wheal Zion, 4s. 8d.
1 Grambl. and St. Aubyn, £125.	1 Rosewarne, £21½.	1 West Caradon, £115.
	20 Redmoor, 5s. 9d.	

Mr. HERRON gives an unqualified denial, so far as he is concerned, to the reports circulated, that shares advertised for sale cannot be purchased at the prices quoted; for he is in a position to prove that out of the last 100 applications, 91 were supplied, the cause for not selling the remainder being that important discoveries had taken place, which were unknown when the advertisement was inserted, and to have sold under such altered circumstances would not have been doing justice to those who had entrusted him with their shares. It is invariably his rule only to insert such shares in his weekly list as he is in a position to sell, if applied for within a reasonable period. The above system of transacting business he has the best reasons for believing is appreciated by the public.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, May 21, 1858.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS,
68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. W. C. Vivian as an underground agent and manager of mines in Cornwall, and in various foreign countries, to afford information on most important mining districts; and to inspect and report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several years' acquaintance of Mr. J. J. Reynolds, jun., with the transactions of the London share market, to obtain every advantage for those who may want either to buy or sell mining or any other description of stock.

MESSRS. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS have daily information from the principal seats of mining, which is at the service of those who may honour them with their confidence.

MESSRS. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS OFFER FOR SALE SHARES in the following MINES, but owing to the rapid advance which, judging from the transactions of the past week, may be anticipated in the price of sound mining stock, they do not name the price in every instance:—

20 Sortridge.	40 Great Wheal Vor.	1 South Frances.
10 Wheal Edward.	50 New Wheal Vor.	1 Wheal Basset.
50 Vale of Towy.	1 Dolcoath.	20 Wheal Grenville.
10 Par Consols.	30 North Dolcoath.	50 South Condurrow.
20 West Fowey.	2 North Roskear.	40 West Grenville.
25 St. Day United.	10 Cook's Kitchen.	20 East Alfred.
20 Great Wheal Busy, £4.	2 Carn Brea.	10 Alfred Consols.
10 Lewis.	10 North Frances.	20 Great Alfred.
		5 Wheal Uny.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.
N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. J. HOLLOW'S GENERAL MINING AGENCY OFFICES,
HAYLE, CORNWALL; AND AT
1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES, MINES (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC FUNDS BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market price, and at moderate commission. References given and required. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker.
26, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

THOMAS ROACH, MINING AGENT,
37, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

Sixteen years' experience in practical mining, and (subsequently) six years' extensive commission business, enable the ADVERTISER confidently to RENEW the OFFER OF HIS SERVICES to those interested in MINING. He is invarably in a position to BUY and SELL in *bona fide* SHARES; and continues to attend meetings of mining companies, or the audit of accounts, for friends non-resident in the metropolis. Mines inspected, and reports furnished, by competent agents, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—

15 North Crofty, £53¼.	1 South Caradon, £406.	50 Drake Walls, 33s. 6d.
30 Pendeen, £3½.	50 Kelly Bray, 30s. 6d.	50 Tavy Consols, 14s.
5 Par Consols, £21½.	5 Wheal Margery.	20 Wheal Sidney, 28s. 6d.
50 Dev. Gt. Elizab., £1⅛.	50 Tamar Consols, 20s. 6d.	50 East Alfred.
50 Redmoor, 4s. 9d.	100 Wheal Harriett.	25 East Russell.
50 Cather. and Jane, 8s. 9d.	2 East Basset, £98½.	2 Providence, £69.
50 North Tavy.	25 North Downs, £2.	10 Tolvadden, £6⅞.

MR. H. HUXHAM, COLLIERY VIEWER AND MINING ENGINEER, UNDERTAKES the SURVEYING, VALUING, or AGENCY of MINERAL PROPERTY, the WINNING, WORKING, or VIEWING of COLLIERIES, &c., on moderate terms; and begs to assure those who may favour him with their commands that all business entrusted to his charge shall receive prompt attention, and be executed with the utmost fidelity and care. References and testimonials of the highest character.

Mr. H. HUXHAM has room for TWO ADDITIONAL ARTICLED PUPILS, who would have an excellent opportunity of attaining a thorough knowledge of practical and theoretical mining engineering.—Cwm Rhondda, Pont-y-pridd.

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15, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.
Business transacted in Railway, Banking, Mining, and other securities.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S
PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.
SOLE MAKERS TO THE
LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS,
And the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom.
MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pliability, durability, and strength; and is admitted by the principal coal proprietors to be far superior to any other kind of wire-rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AUCTIONEER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Those who seek safe and profitable investment, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices of the day are for the most part governed by the supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the soundness or merits of the undertaking. J. R. PIKE feels confident that mines afford a wider range for profit than any other securities. J. R. Pike could name many that are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly, varying from £15 to £30 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 500 to 1000 per cent.; but these kind of securities more than any other should be purchased only upon the most reliable information, because there are shares upon the market of schemes called mines quoted at fictitious prices, intrinsically worthless.

J. R. PIKE devotes special attention to mines, therefore can afford every information to intending investors. Purchases and sales effected upon the best possible terms.
3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL
MINING SHARE DEALER,
11, DALE STREET LIVERPOOL.

MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING
AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. BISHOP, MINING BROKER,
36, LOMBARD STREET, CITY.
Shares bought and sold, and advice given as to investment.
A few shares in a limited company, will pay a large per cent. for purchasing.

MR. FRANCIS RIDGMAN, MINING SHARE DEALER,
TAVISTOCK, DEVON.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHARE
BROKERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS
MINING RECORD OFFICE, 12, SOUTH PARADE, LEEDS.

Mines well selected are the best investments, paying from 15 to 30 per cent. on the outlay. They have to OFFER SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, and are ready to give every information relative to all mining matters.
Dated May 21, 1858.

WEST END MINE AND QUARRY OFFICES, 5, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.

MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND MINERAL SURVEYORS, undertake the MANAGEMENT and WORKING OF MINES, QUARRIES, &c., and CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of all MINERAL PROPERTIES in their offices with system, economy, and regularity.

Messrs. BRUNTON and Co. beg to inform proprietors of mines, &c., that the business of these properties is carried on in their office upon the following principles, viz.:—

Accounts systematically and closely made up.
Statments in detail, and clear summaries of finance and expenditure.
Entire and impartial openness of books, reports, and documents, to all shareholders, for perusal or extract.
Immediate communication of any important occurrence to the shareholders.

MINERAL PROPERTIES SURVEYED, and ESTIMATES OF MACHINERY, PLANT, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED.

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.
Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, MINING ENGINEER, SENDS his SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy.

Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret, South Caradon, and the Devon Great Consols Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining shares.—4, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

INVESTMENT.—MESSRS. FULLER AND CO., No. 51, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON, TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, BANKING, MINING, and RAILWAY SECURITIES; many of which pay from 15 to 20 per cent. Those of the progressive character frequently rising above 100 per cent. The following shares present every prospect of success, and are worth immediate attention:—

Dale Lead (Limited).	Hingston Down.	West Snailbeach.
Craddock Moor.	Lady Bertha.	South Caradon.
Ballyvirgin.	Lady Eliza.	South Lady Bertha.
Devon Burra Burra.	Ribden Copper (Limited).	United Mines, Tavistock.

Office Hours from Ten till Four.

MR. HENRY WILLS, MINE SHAREBROKER, 17½, GEORGE STREET, PLYMOUTH, has FOR SALE TEN or TWENTY CRELAKES.

GREAT CARADON COPPER MINE.—THIRTY SHARES FOR SALE in the above MINE, at 3s. per share, 7s. per share lower than the advertised price, 14s. 6d. less than the quoted price; also, ONE HUNDRED, at 5s. per share.—Apply to JAMES S. LANE, 29, Threadneedle-street, City.

MINERAL COLLECTION, containing abont 1100 specimens, mostly from foreign countries, TO BE SOLD for £22, by GUSTAVUS THOST, Tyndrum, Crieff, N.B.

TO BE SOLD, for the benefit of the creditors of the late Rev. JAMES COZENS, THREE-QUARTERS of FORCH NEST MOUNTAIN, about 300 acres, containing MINERALS.—Applications to be addressed to the Widow, Ynys-y-Plwm, Lantrissant, Glamorganshire.—April 22, 1858.

TO MANUFACTURERS DESIROUS OF INCREASING THEIR TRADE IN RUSSIA, OR TO FORM A NEW CONNECTION.—The ADVERTISER, who is going out for an eminent firm, to whom he can refer, OFFERS HIS SERVICES.—Apply, per paid letter, to "B. B.," at Messrs. Smith and Son's, news agents, 33, Union-street, Birmingham.

FOR SALE, a 24 in. WHIM HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with a 10 tons boiler, nearly new, in excellent condition, and drawing machine attached. As this engine is very superior in make and condition, parties requiring one will do well to examine it.—Apply to Mr. C. WESCOMB, 21, Southernhay, Exeter.

WANTED, a NEW or a good SECOND-HAND CRUSHER, with 20 in. rolls; also, EIGHT 6 in. 9 ft. PUMPS; to be delivered at PENDEEN CONSOLS MINE.—Letters, stating price, &c., to be addressed to the Committee of above mine, 2, Bank Chambers, London; or to the agent on the mine.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS. —The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles. His present engagement being about to terminate, he is OPEN to TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ROBERT MUSHET'S CAST-STEEL, 3d. per lb., or £28 per ton, suited for all ENGINEERING and MINING PURPOSES, and equal in quality to that melted from the first marks of Swedish iron.—Apply to ROBT. MUSHET, Coleford. N.B. Samples sent to parties desirous of testing the steel.

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES. The BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—ROUPELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

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MURCHISON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING IS NOW READY. This number contains, as usual, the POSITION and PROSPECTS of the principal DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, and also PLANS of the UNDERGROUND WORKINGS of several of the more important concerns, and some SPECIAL REPORTS. Price 1s. At No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

Original Correspondence.

THE STEAM COAL QUESTION.—No. II.

Sir,—Although my present letter to you, on the very important subject of the Steam Coal Question, will be brief, I have added a number to the heading; with the intention, by your sanction, of continuing the series as occasion may offer.

Your leading article of last week ought to elicit remarks from whoever may differ with you in your examination of the question. I do not myself entirely concur with it, on the ground that all mention of many well-known kinds of steam fuel is at present omitted by you; whilst it is very likely that, as you proceed their merits will be duly acknowledged and compared.

I am, at this time, chiefly anxious to extend my testimony in support of your primary proposition of the varying proportions of combustible gases to be found in different sorts of coal, and which is as justly applicable to the more general term of *carbonaceous fuel*.

The screw-steamer *Sydney Hall*, Capt. Mitchell, belonging to W. N. De Mattos, Esq., Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary Axe, has just now returned from the Mediterranean, and during her passages, out and home, ample opportunity was given, and availed of, to see how far *my* "instruments," the patent Regulating Air-Doors with which her boilers are fitted, could be "rightly used, as required." She had previously been, in professional parlance, *short of steam;* but that deficiency my invention has made good by yielding something better than *an increased average pressure of* 3 lbs. throughout the voyage, with several varieties of fuel—Welch and West Hartley, separately used; these two mixed together; and Warlich's Patent Fuel. Under the direction of her scientific commander, the different descriptions of fuel so used were found to produce very similar, if not precisely equal, results; care having been taken upon each trial to adjust the admission of air "as required" by the peculiar properties of the fuel changed in succession for that which had been previously tried.

In the ensuing number of the *Mining Journal* I dare say I shall be able to publish a copy of the report with which I am promised by the owner of the *Sydney Hall*, a gentleman to whom other steam-ship proprietors are not less indebted, than I am for having my doors tested with such varieties of steam fuel. The facility of using all sorts of coal *beneficially* is of the utmost consequence on long voyages; at the same time that *more steam* is alike important, however short the passages may be.

1, *Fish-street Hill, City, May* 20. J. Lee Stevens.

THE STEAM-COAL QUESTION.

Sir,—In your editorial remarks on this subject, last week, you point out that, on comparing the reports of Sir H. De la Beche and Dr. Lyon Playfair with those of the United States Government and others on the same subject, their general truthfulness must be admitted. Certainly there is a great general similarity between the results put forward in both reports, but I believe that on careful examination of the details they will both be found to be incorrect, that they contain internal evidence of the improper character of the means adopted for estimating the relative value of different kinds of coal, and that the individual results of the experimental trials are so discordant as to be unfit for any general conclusion being drawn from them. It is indeed true that in these reports we find all the details of the exact manner and condition under which the experiments were performed; there is the external temperature of the atmosphere; the "dead point observation;" the "much smoke" and considerable quantity of soot in the flues, sometimes indeed "flues choked with soot." And in *contrast* to this, the report of the Newcastle experiments, conducted by Messrs. Armstrong, Longridge, and Richardson, give us merely the results obtained, with only a very meagre account of the methods adopted, and nothing at all as to the details of the experiments and their results. This is much to be regretted, for several reasons. But in spite of this disadvantage, it is well worthy of notice that the results of the Newcastle experiments relating to bituminous coal, such as that of the Hartley district, have just that relative proportion to the results relating to the anthracitic coals of the Welsh coal fields which is indicated by the *theoretical determinations* given in the Admiralty reports. Moreover, while there is this close relative approximation between the actual results obtained by the Newcastle experimenters and the theoretical determinations of the Admiralty reports as regards the different kinds of coal, the absolute magnitude of these two series of results are almost identical. On the contrary, however, the actual results given by the Admiralty reports, and their theoretical determinations, are not either absolutely or even relatively alike; they do not even approximate; they do not differ uniformly; they do not admit of any conclusion being drawn from them, except the very unsatisfactory one that the question of the best coal for marine boilers is not one whit nearer solution, and that it would have been less obscure had these experiments never been made, and their results never published. When we come to examine the conditions under which the experiments were made, the only apparent difference is that in the Newcastle experiments care was taken to prevent the formation of smoke; while in the Admiralty experiments this was not done, and, worse still, the formation of smoke was in varying quantity. In fact, in the former case the coals were completely burnt, in the latter case they were sometimes only partially burnt.

There are probably many who will fail to perceive the propriety of such an investigation as that for determining the best coal for steam navigation being in any case confined to merely scientific results, especially when those results are of the kind not within the Admiralty reports on coal. Nor is it very easy to perceive why such an investigation, extending over some six years, and carried out with all the facilities of Government support, should be limited to the consideration to existing forms of boiler and grate, &c., without any regard to the efficiency and fitness of those arrangements, or any consideration as to the necessity for improvement. If the enquiry were to be thus limited, to what end were such large preparations and repeated grants of money by the Admiralty? A question of such a simple character might be settled without the aid of some dozen chemists.

But I contend that such a limited examination of this important question was by no means contemplated by Mr. Hume, when he suggested that it should be enquired into. The very reasons for which he urged this subject upon the consideration of the Government are sufficient evidence that very much more was intended than the mere *consumption* of so much coal under a boiler, and the inference of its value from the amount of steam produced, regardless whether the coal was, or was not, properly burnt; whether it was fully rendered available for generating heat, and in producing its full equivalent of steam; or whether one half of the coal was not wasted, going up the chimney as smoke, not only uselessly, but as a source of serious inconveniences.

It is, indeed, singular that the facts pointed out in these Admiralty reports did not suggest to their authors the propriety of some further investigation. Thus, for instance, the coal which they pronounce to be the best as regards heating capability is invariably the worst as regards a very important character for steam coal—its liability to crush into small; while the bituminous coal, like West Hartley, &c., is very much less liable to this, owing to its greater hardness. This fact, together with the close approximation between the heating capabilities of these two kinds of coal, as indicated by calculation, might reasonably have been expected to induce a further examination as to whether the comparatively very low practical value or steam equivalent, indicated by the experiments with the latter kind of coal, was strictly correct, and whether it would not be possible to realise the full heating capability of this coal, which was so far preferable to Welsh coal in the important character of hardness. It has since been found to be very easy to effect this result, and the attempt to do so would have been a far more creditable feature of the Admiralty investigation than the sinuosity of speculation by which it is sought to furnish a plausible but specious explanation of the glaring discrepancy between the results of experiment and calculation.

It is to be regretted that the question of steam-coal is beginning to assume a party character, and to be made a bone of contention between the coal owners of different localities. I believe that this course, to the adoption of which the Admiralty reports have undoubtedly given rise, is both objectionable and unnecessary, as well as prejudicial to the true interests of both parties. As was well pointed out by Mr. Lee Stevens, last week, the value of fuel is determined by a number of circumstances, among which the cost arising from carriage is an important one, and, according to circumstances, it will doubtless be found that the coal fields of Wales and of the northern districts are capable of furnishing coal equally well suited for the requirements of steam navigation. The capabilities of the coal from these different localities is, on the average, much the same; the means, however, by which that capability is to be realised differ considerably, and it comes to be merely a question of cost and convenience which is best to use in particular cases. That being determined, it is, as you justly remark, the work of the mechanical engineer to take the matter in hand, and show us how he can deal with materials the value of which he knows, but which differing in special characters, require an appropriate adaptation of the conditions of use, in order to render each kind fully effective. P.

May 17.

TRURO MINING SCHOOL.

Sir,—The unhappy fate of this institution was predicted by me more than twelve months ago, simply from the published curriculum and the apparent inexperience of the council whose high privilege it was to direct and control the teachers and students. I can well remember that some of the readers of this Journal approved of my remarks on the subjects taught and objects aimed at in the Truro Mining School, while others, again, disagreed with them, and almost ridiculed the idea of such an establishment failing in its praiseworthy attempt to disseminate scholastic learning amongst the untutored Cornish miners. It was hardly, then, to be expected that I could read the Cornwall correspondence of last week's Journal without considerable interest, and without reviewing again my published opinions respecting the elements which I deemed necessary to the success of such an institution.

It now appears that this renovator of the rusty miner is on its last legs, and struggling for its existence. It has quickly risen, culminated, and is now dimly shining in the distant horizon, from which a few more lingering steps will plunge it into impenetrable darkness. I cannot, however, join your respected Cornwall correspondent in his regret at the downfall of this mining school, because I sincerely believe that it lacks an element which is essential to success. What reply could be given to such questions as the following:—Is it not the avowed purpose of this school to educate the select few, who can well afford to pay a costly fee? Can the Cornish workmen's sons accomplish this, unaided by deeds of cold and heartless charity? Will the honest workmen of Cornwall rejoice at the prospect of intellectual pauperism? Is it good policy, or consistent with the precepts of religion, to develope and encourage in the minds of workmen a spirit of dependence, or rather vassalage? Such important enquiries as these, I regret to state, have not received sufficient attention from our often-misguided but still well-meaning statesmen; and no public institution which cannot render an intelligent account of them can expect the warm sympathy and support of the Cornish miner. The Royal Institution of Truro is suggested as being the cause of failure, and if a similar school, with a large laboratory, could be established at Redruth, it might prosper in its attempt to convey elementary instruction to the working miners. It would be unsafe on my part to offer an opinion until the school is established, and the curriculum before the public; but I may remark that, whatever course is ultimately adopted, one thing must not be lost sight of—the miner must be sent to gather and bring to his aid the necessary amount and quality of the exact sciences. These subjects must not be thrust upon him, and he must not be weighed down to a useless speed with schoolmen's logic, which is frequently of very limited application.

The promoters of education in Cornwall will now see that the practical ability of the miner will not admit of him giving his support to an institution which ostensibly professes to teach practical science to practical miners, but which really teaches mining to schoolmasters and demagogism to miners. No systematic teaching of science apart from the practical duties of the mine will ever be available to the miners of Cornwall, and no educational establishment can permanently benefit them which requires propping up by the names of Members of Parliament. When the school, its contents, and subjects taught are of their own choice, then, and not till then, will the Cornish miner feel an abiding interest in its unvarying prosperity. I have no faith in dealing out education by charitable instalments—a process which will deduct as much from the cultivation of self-dependence as the knowledge acquired will add to it. The people will endeavour to attain that which possesses a marketable value. Do the buyers of skill and labour attach any very great importance to abstract science? Philosophy is not, and I fear never will be, wooed by the masses of the people; it is the few only that are captivated by her charms.—*May* 18. Coal Miner.

QUARTZ MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

Sir,—I consider that I have reason on my side when I say I differ very much from "A Cornish Miner" as to the causes of failure of gold mining in California, being one whose endeavours to make, after having proved, that gold could be obtained at a profitable rate, were not allowed to succeed. I will be charitable withal, but I must say that, had all the Cornishmen who came around me and my party, on our arrival in California in 1851, held the opinions then that he now holds, much more satisfactory results would have been arrived at; for at last their then ignorant counsels prevailed, and the Merced Mines, which are now returning such good bonuses to their present adventurers, would have still been under the Nouveau Monde Company. However, had their counsels or opinions not been listened to by the Merced Company, the mines would never have fallen under the control of the Nouveau Monde Company, who, it now appears, laid more visible the enclosed riches of what will be at no long date the most celebrated gold lodes in the world. We, of course, laid out the method of attack after the most approved rules, subsequent to a proper inspection and thorough belief in their great value being arrived at. That every inch of the lodes in the range of the Merced Mines cannot be expected to be equally rich every one must admit. Lodes are not found in all parts equally rich, neither in Cornwall, Mexico, Spain, nor Ireland, not forgetting Wales or Scotland.

The real desideratum appears to be what class of arrangement of works for reducing the quartz lode stuff, which is composed of—silica, 1815 lbs.; peroxide of iron, 160 lbs.; pyrites, 25 lbs.; and gold and silver, 3·100 lb. per 2000 lbs. of bulk, more or less, all through California, is to be the most suitable. Stamps of all classes have been tried, light and heavy, without success, unless the quartz is inordinately rich: the system has not answered under the most experienced hands. After spalling and crushing in a Cornish crusher to a certain fineness, then sieving and arranging into classes, per fire assays, made daily, I believe will do much, as I found that the hard part did not contain gold, on making trials to prove this point.

I have, however, confidence in Mr. Bursill's patent process, but from where the first large quantity of carbonate of soda required is to come for us all I am not satisfied, nor for Mr. Squires's process, which, as far as I know, is likewise carbonate of soda, used in combination with heat. Both systems will require heat, and "A Cornish Miner" knows how his countrymen have assisted the Americans to cut down trees, and what part of them alone was used when down; also as to what chance there is of its being replaced; while of coal as yet there is none discovered sufficiently near to the mines.

As to "riotous living," I must say I saw no such thing; convivial parties, and a glass of count-house brewed to "sweethearts and wives," on Saturday evenings, are never considered by a true and manly heart "riotous," even with the addition of a whiff of tobacco, to keep the mosquitoes away. Let "One and All" stand up and state the truth; no one foresaw that all our buildings and mining operations would cost seven times as much as in England. Even when tried in Old England, in "Lunnun town," on the borders of the dirty Father Thames, not forgetting the bye blows and overthrows at Frodsham and other places, although backed by the *Times* and the *Manchester Guardian*, who lent all their powerful assistance, not calling to our aid the other powerful "attractions" which were used, and they were no small "pumpkins," and brought out quite a percentage of gold to the winners, did they succeed? "No," saith Echo everywhere.

Will "A Cornish Miner" favour us with the estimate for building a reduction-works, to reduce therein 50 tons per diem of quartz, holding (say) 3 or 4 ozs. per ton. I will help him by stating that such cost in Mexico, a place five times cheaper than California, would be 60,000*l.* to 70,000*l.*; in Spain, seven times a cheaper place, the same amounts. In the first-named country roads are naturally ready made; in Spain they have to be made, as happens in California. Besides being a well-wisher to mining in California, I have lost everything I possessed in the attempt to assist it, and, therefore, will conclude "feelingly," and will not hide my name, having no cause to be ashamed of it.

London, May 18. John H. Clement.

COALS AND THE COAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sir,—When I forwarded you the brief article on "Coal, and the Coal Trade," which appeared in your Journal of May 1, you kindly intimated that you would be pleased to receive other articles connected with the iron and coal interests of the United States, when I could furnish them.

The fact that my country possesses three-quarters of all the known coal in the world, and that in developing this she is increasing at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, insures for us a glorious future. Let me refer to the bituminous coal west of the Allegheny Mountains. By far the most important bituminous coal field is that embraced in the western part of the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia, embracing a portion of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio river. The quantity contained in this patch is vast and inexhaustible, and its location being largely on the navigable waters of the Ohio and Great Kanawha make it one of the most important coal fields of the Union. The advantages of navigable streams on which a heavy article like coal may be floated to market are incalculable, and coal so situated is worth very much more than the same kind of coal located where it must be carried any considerable distance by rail. It is known that it can be floated on a river 1200 miles for the same expense which would carry it 100 miles by rail. The country which to a very large extent must be supplied with coal from Western Virginia and Pennsylvania is an empire already. From Pittsburgh to New Orleans the Ohio and Mississippi are 2000 miles long, and they wash ten states of the Union—Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The natural and inexhaustible wealth of this portion of the Union is almost incredible. The fertility of its soil, sometimes several feet deep, its mines of coal, iron, copper, lead, and lime; its high prairie land, where thousands upon thousands of cattle, horses, and sheep may graze without restraint; its production of corn, wheat, cotton, rice, and sugar; its facilities for manufacturing; and above all, the fact that the valley is rapidly filling up with the best of all populations, give it an importance second to no other equal area. Half the population of the United States is now west of the Allegheny Mountains, and fully one-third of it in the ten states named, and new states are springing up still further west as if by magic; whilst civilisation in its best form, secured by republican institutions, united with industry and intelligence, is spreading over the whole region, to the very base of the Rocky Mountains. It requires no prophet to fortel the day when one hundred millions of people will dwell in that valley. Cincinnatti, Louisville, Memphis, Natches, Vicksburgh, and New Orleans, all large cities, besides more than a score of important towns, are situated on the Ohio and Mississippi, and are growing in importance as manufacturing as well as commercial centres, and furnish of themselves a demand for more coal than is mined west of the mountains. The number of steamboats plying on the Ohio and Mississippi is not less than 800, and the commerce of these rivers is enormous. That of the single port of Cincinatti alone reaches $125,000,000 per annum, and the whole annual commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, a distance of 2000 miles, not less than seven to eight hundred millions of dollars.

Should all the steamers on these two rivers burn coal instead of wood, they would consume annually at least 700,000 tons—more than one-fourth of all the coal mined west of the mountains. They are obliged to burn wood more than two-thirds of the distance, because they cannot procure coal, and the cost of wood is about one-third more than coal. The depth of water in the Upper Ohio and Kanawha on ordinary occasions is not great, hence boats laden with merchandise for New Orleans or intermediate ports cannot take on board a large quantity of coal at a time. And as the inadequate amount of capital now employed in the business in the West prevents the establishment of depôts at suitable points down the river, after the boats have passed the coal beds of Ohio and Western Virginia two or three hundred miles, they are obliged to resort to wood. One first-class packet will consume on a single trip from Louisville to New Orleans and back 1100 cords of wood. But, besides the steamers, there are on the Lower Mississippi about 1000 sugar-houses, which consume over a million cords of wood annually, at the cost of at least four million dollars. Not a single ton of coal is used by any sugar-house, because, with the limited capital in the trade, every bushel is consumed before it reaches them.

It may be confidently asserted that if five times the present amount of capital should be invested in the coal trade on the Upper Ohio and Kanawha, it would scarcely be sufficient to supply the demand. Any company or parties securing now good coal property in favourable locations on Ohio or Kanawha, and provided with ample capital to fall back upon when business is slack, or to be employed when the exigencies of trade may require—to establish large depôts at proper points—to keep their hands always employed, and that always at propitious moments—is perfectly sure to make enormously large profits. In such a country, with such present and prospective demands, nothing but want of capital, and the most reckless and incompetent management, can prevent those who embark in this business from rapidly accumulating a fortune.

A few parties at the present time in the business between Pittsburgh and Cincinnatti, with only a moderate amount of capital, are making a profit of from 20 to 30 per cent. It is a matter of wonder to me that British capitalists have not turned their attention to the coal business in America west of the mountains. We have not sufficient capital, and would cordially welcome it from abroad, because it will aid us in developing our country, and, at the same time, occasion no injurious competition. I have heard that some little capital was invested some time since in some western coal property, the results of which had not been satisfactory. Was there sufficient capital in the business; was it prudently, and economically, and efficiently managed? If not, no wonder it has not answered expectations. But what if one such American adventure did not prove successful? Have not similar enterprises in England, directly under men's eyes, often proved unsuccessful; and yet does this prevent men from using more caution, and trying again? Surely not. Why, then, be deterred from American investments of the kind? Honest and competent men can be found to manage the business so as to make large profits to the owners, while they really aid us in developing our country.

In regard to iron, I may remark that at several points on the Ohio and on the Great Kanawha, in immediate connection with the coal, there are large quantities of the most valuable iron ore, the manufacture of which in our country is rapidly increasing. I believe we now manufacture about half as much as England, and if we only had capital the business would progress much more rapidly. Invite your people, therefore, to come over and help us. I am sure they can be instructed where to make investments which they will never regret.

When I have leisure I will say more respecting coal and iron, and also respecting the manufacture of salt on the Great Kanawha, in immediate proximity to the coal and iron.

An American.

MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Sir,—As to the possibility of separating the fertilising parts of the sewage from the water, so that the latter might flow into the river, and the former be retained and used for the purposes of agriculture, saving thereby the heavy expenses now proposed to be laid on the rate payers, in a lecture delivered at the Bakewell Farmers' Club, by Alexander M'Dougal, analytical chemist, Manchester, he said, "There are many deodorisers, but they are many of them injurious to the farmer. Chloride of zinc and nitrate of lead would deodorise, but they would introduce a metallic poison into the manure, besides being very costly. Chloride of lime is very expensive, and gives out a most irritating gas, which is highly pernicious to the lungs, and besides this it destroys the ammonia, the most valuable ingredient in manure. Gypsum requires to be used in great quantities, and after action it becomes highly offensive, being itself liable to decomposition. Copperas, or sulphate of iron, is mischievous to animal life, and destroys by insolubly combining with the phosphoric acid of manure, so essential to the nutrition of plants. Charcoal deodorises, but it burns up the manure, and deprives it of all its organic properties. All these are bad for the farmer, for they all more or less destroy the manure. To obviate this evil a composition is required, consisting of two acids and two bases; sulphurous acid to remove the offensive smell, carbonic acid to prevent putrefactive fermentation, a little lime to neutralise and dry the carbonic acid, which is oily, and magnesia to combine with and preserve the phosphoric acid and ammonia. This is the theory of the only disinfecting powder available for agricultural purposes, and which during the late war, though but lately introduced, was so rapidly found to surpass every other for disinfecting stables, hospitals, &c. Its use in vaults, grave yards, and coffins has been so satisfactory, and withal so cleanly and pleasant, as to afford, at a mere nominal cost, an entire relief from the most distressing annoyance incidental to the performance of our last duties to the dead."

As there can be no doubt that the whole of the sewage materials are applicable to the purposes of agriculture without any addition or deodorisation, if removed direct to the land without entering the sewers, it becomes now necessary to enquire how it can be removed and applied for that purpose at the least cost, without entering the sewers, as according to the present system of allowing the materials to become noxious in the sewers, it appears by the published reports to be impracticable at any reasonable cost to separate the fertilising parts of the sewage from the water, and convey them away for the purpose of agriculture.

I, therefore, beg to propose the use in every house (where convenient) of portable cesspools on wheels, at a level with the yard of the house, to receive the refuse of food, animal and vegetable, and the refuse of fuel ashes, soot, and dust, and, where convenient, the contents of the water-closets (allowing the water to flow into the sewers), to be removed daily by companies, and replaced by empty cesspools.

The present sewers to receive and convey away all the water from every house, and from those houses which have not the means of using a cesspool the sewage also, to the nearest convenient place, to be properly deodorised with the dust, ashes, soot, and other cheap deodorisers, such as clay, lime, and other earths, which will not deprive it of its nutritious properties for the growth of plants, or render it mischievous to animal life.

Blisworth, May 17. W. G. Elliott.

L'AIGLE D'OR COMPANY.

Sir,—This company, which was brought before the public about five years ago, has, I regret to say, remained nearly in a state of quiescence ever since, and I find that my brother shareholders, like myself, have been kept in a state of ignorance respecting the proceedings of the directors, beyond two or three meetings hereafter referred to. Perhaps it may be within your recollection that the company was originally formed with a capital of 75,000*l.*, afterwards reduced to 50,000*l.*, for the purpose of purchasing a valuable freehold gold mine, consisting of 430 acres of land, with dwelling-houses and farm buildings thereon, situated in the county of Goochland, in the United States of America; together with 75,000 acres of agricultural land, which vast tract was to be apportioned to the shareholders in the ratio of 50 acres to the holder of 50 original shares, superadded to their interest in the gold mine.

Shortly after the company was brought out arrangements were made to commence operations forthwith, and with that view a gentleman of experience in mining transactions was engaged, at a large salary, to go to Virginia with a staff of men, to inspect the mine and report thereon. Some few months afterwards he sent a very flattering report of the working of the mine, together with several specimens of the ore to be assayed, and on the sample being tested it proved to be first-rate in quality, which induced the shareholders to indulge the hope that they were about to enjoy some return of their money. It was afterwards placed in a glass case, for the inspection and gratification of the shareholders, which circumstance, of course, tended to engender confidence on the part of the public, and give a sort of impetus to the undertaking, and to a certain extent encouraged the shareholders with the hope that a dividend would shortly be realised, but for some cause or other the operations became suspended, and everything appertaining thereto now remains in a state of abeyance; and I cannot but think that great apathy has been evinced by those under whom the management was placed, or the mine might have been worked to advantage, if judicious arrangements had been made with practical skill.

An extraordinary general meeting, it appears, was held at Paris, on June 8, 1854, a report of which appeared in your Journal, at which meeting the Chairman stated that satisfactory reports had been received by the gerant and the agent at the mines, and that resolutions were passed authorising the gerant to pay 1250*l.*, the balance due to the vendors, to complete the purchase of the property, and at the same time it was suggested that if the operations of the company were to be extended an additional staff would be necessary before commencing the underground mining; but to accomplish this shares would have to be sold to raise the requisite amount of capital, which they anticipated could be done. And the gerant also stated that he had reason to believe that the shareholders would receive a satisfactory return of the money they had invested, as the company had some hundreds of tons of ore already raised, which by assay produced 2*l.* 6*s.* to 4*l.* 18*s.* per ton. And on June 9 in the following year another meeting was held, when the accounts were presented to the board, and after much discussion a resolution was passed for winding-up the affairs of the company.

This being the state of things, and presuming that you might be enabled to throw some further light on the subject, induces me to take the liberty of addressing you. And I should also be glad to know the sentiments of my brother shareholders appertaining to the matter, and if any of them who reside in England attended the last meeting? And, if so, whether they can inform me if any definite arrangement has been made in accordance with the foregoing resolution? And, at the same time, I should be glad to have their opinion as to the best means to be adopted to enforce our just claims, as it is absurd to suffer the association to perish by inanition, being convinced that unless some prompt and decisive measures be at once put into force the whole affair will be abandoned, with the loss of our capital. I understand that all the necessary machinery, &c., is ready on the ground, and in good working order, and if sold with the mining property would realise a large sum.

Your Journal being the medium we look to in all mining transactions, and knowing your willing disposition to assist all unfortunate speculators and shareholders, I trust you will kindly give this letter insertion, that I may receive some further information through the columns of your excellent repertory of mining intelligence. A Shareholder.

May 15.

PROGRESS OF MINING—EAST RUSSELL.

Sir,—In discussing this question, we have been diverted from the main course into several personal episodes, more or less interesting; but we ought not to forget the object of our enquiry, which was whether we are so far advanced in the science of lode-reading as to be able to say whether gossans, and certain other appearances presented to us in the surface of veins, enable us to decide, with sufficient accuracy, whether or not they belong to and are the natural consequences of courses of ore. I hold all other parts of the discussion as of small value in comparison with that, as upon it naturally depends much of the success of future mining. For myself, with reference to East Russell, I am ready to admit that if the ore discovered by the level from the Tunnel does not hold back under the gossan at the engine-shaft, I shall consider all I have said of the mine as entirely founded on wrong hypothesis, and not worth the paper upon which it is written. I speak boldly now, before the thing is tried, and I hope after the trial is made, whatever may be the result, that the solution of the question at issue will only tend to simplify speculation in such veins in future. I am inclined to think that we sometimes take too restricted a view of the geological phenomena connected with lodes, and are apt to look for mineralogical changes in every few fathoms of ground along their courses. But if we look to the great formations of rock, we see almost the smallest of them extending for miles without great changes, and for very considerable thicknesses, even in comparison with the depth of our deepest mines. It is nothing uncommon to see a piece of clay-slate presenting an homogeneous appearance at the surface for an area of 1000 miles; and it appears to me when we look out for great changes in every few fathoms of vein, we, in effect, look for a storm in a tea-pot. The circumjacent formations of ore in the lodes in the neighbourhood of East Wheal Russell hold for hundreds of fathoms in length, not to say for miles, as evidenced in the Devon Great Consols. And the orey portions of lodes in every country are often much more extensive than they are at first supposed to be. Witness the continuous approach of mines towards each other in the lines of lodes running from Redruth to Camborne, and the extension of the ore ground where trials are made from the points of discovery generally. This indicates, I think, that our notions of the general extent of formations of ore are often too limited. If we could see from the surface downwards in those parts of metalliferous veins which contain the deposits of ore, I have no doubt we should see great irregularity in the surface lines of the metals; and as we observe in looking over a line of fire some of the forks and tongues of flame approach nearer to the top of the furnace than others, so it appears to me, in an analogous point of view, that ores of the metals come up in some places more or less near to the surface. I have heard, in the Devon Great Consols, that although in the first shaft the copper was found 14 fm.

under the surface, in another shaft they had to sink in the gossan 100 fms. before they found the ore. For these and other reasons I hope it will be found that those who have confined their expectations of ore at East Russell to that part of the lode in the immediate neighbourhood of the present discovery have limited their hopes with too narrow bounds. I have strong faith that the gossan is good, and that it belongs to the ore now discovered; and I hope, for the benefit of the shareholders, that those who hold with me, and myself, may be found right in our opinion—that the ore will hold back westward under the gossan in the engine-shaft; and that, in fact, it is only a part of one and the same thing.

With reference to the letter of "Investigator," I consider him dexterous in his exercise of words, and skilful as a compiler of reports. I also own to the soft impeachment—that in writing for the advancement of mining, I am sensitive to the breezes of fame, and modulate my matter to the form I consider most likely to catch them. I have no doubt, that "Investigator" also has in view; and I am rather sorry that I cannot accord equal praise to his mode of conducting every part of the discussion. For instance, it is unfortunate for "Investigator" that he endeavours to justify his *protegé* in the use of a phrase that, under the circumstances, implies an impossibility. You might say of some head or cross joint in driving a cross-cut through the country that it had not a bit of well-defined lode about it; or this might be said if the vein had been entirely obliterated by some cross channel of ground, elvan course, cross lode, or irrupted rock. But you cannot say this in speaking deliberately of a lode prodsective in its nature, and in the immediate vicinity of a body of ore. I should suppose it was a *lapsus linguæ* in the first place, but I do not see how, upon reconsideration, any persons understanding mining could attempt to justify its use. If you ask my friends Messrs. Ennor, Hitchins, Hopkins, Thomas, or Henwood, they will tell you that poverty of metal in a lode affords no apology for the use of such a term; but that, on the contrary, lodes are found unproductive for hundreds of fathoms, with their walls perfectly regular, attended by slickenside, and the efflorescent crystallisation of silex, lime, and sulphur, as beautifully developed as they are in connection with the best bodies of ore, the lodes maintaining their full size and underlie; and that we are enabled to identify a vein amongst other veins by means of these characteristics, when we should have difficulty in doing so from the crystallisation of its ore.

May 11. MATTHEW FRANCIS.

EAST RUSSELL—ENNOR AND METHERELL.

SIR,—Neither Mr. Ennor nor his son have attempted to reply to the admirable, and indeed unanswerable, letter of "Investigator." They have entirely evaded every point raised, and so ably and forcibly decided, by your correspondent. In fact, Mr. Ennor could scarcely get out of his awkward and unenviable position unless he were to deny the authorship of the letters which have appeared under his name in your Journal, and which "Investigator" so well showed were in a great measure an answer to himself. Just let your readers refer to "Investigator's" letter, and see if these remarks are not strictly correct.

Adolphus Ennor stated that some of the eminent practical agents named by "Investigator," were incompetent, and I asked him to name which of them he alluded to, but he declined to do this, on the plea that he "could not be guilty of anything so personal or rude, when uncalled for by themselves!" Poor deluded youth! Does he think that any of these agents concern themselves in the least about anything which proceeds from the Ennors? But one would have supposed that common decency and candour would not have allowed anyone to make an indiscriminate charge against several able men, when that charge was intended for only some of them, and certainly the course adopted by A. Ennor is the rude one. Has he not the frankness to state his meaning? I agree with "investigator" that any one of the agents mentioned has more sound practical knowledge in his little finger than the Ennors have in their whole composition.

Mr. N. Ennor is a very strange and inconsistent person, and surely does not consider what he writes. "Investigator" showed that in the same letter he stated that Captain Metherell was not, and then that he was, entitled to the credit of the late discovery at East Russell. In his letter, which appeared on the 8th inst., he says that at the time Capt. Metherell was agent he (Mr. Ennor) was several times prevented from seeing the mine by some "excuse," but that, when Capt. Goldsworthy became agent, he had for the first time every facility given for inspecting it. Mr. Ennor then says, with reference to Capt. Metherell's working of the mine, "The adventurers expended an immense sum in sinking the engine-shaft some 100 fathoms deep, with no more prospect of their finding copper than when they commenced, and the wise men (including Capt. Metherell) began to discover that it was not a copper gossan; when, to get out of the dilemma, they determined to drive east, stating something good might be expected in that portion of the mine. This was done to *divert the attention of the shareholders from their precious blunder*; but their having found some ore in this portion of the sett is *not a proof of their judgment*; for it was *more* by *chance* than by cunning that they *drove east*." This is a flattering description of Capt. Metherell's mode of working the mine, and more than confirms the conclusive statements of "Investigator" as to Capt. Metherell's views about the eastern ground. "Investigator" showed most distinctly that the working of the eastern ground was repeatedly recommended by several well-known practical agents years before Mr. Ennor did so, for his opinion did not appear till after the discovery was made; while Capt. Metherell's dismissal took place because he strongly disapproved of the advice of Capts. Richards and Phillips for working the eastern ground only. Mr. Ennor says that a change in the agency took place "by way of variation, and to alter the *sameness* of the affair," which is more true than he intends it to be; but Mr. Ennor must have a strange idea of what ought to be the capabilities and "judgment" of a mine agent if he thinks Capt. Metherell's services should have been retained after the description he has given; and one cannot help being surprised that he should regret that Capt. Metherell is not allowed to get a situation under false colours.

Mr. Ennor refers to the views which Capt. Charles Thomas expressed as to this mine, which I find were as follows:—In his report of January, 1853, he says—"From a careful consideration of all the circumstances referred to above, the great size of the lode, the intervening cross-course, with an increase of copper ore in the lode on approaching it, the elvan course falling in with it, together with the facility of working, and the power of the engine, it seems a speculation of no ordinary character; while, on the other hand, the untried character of the ground to any considerable depth, and the unusual proportion of iron in the lode, induces some hesitation in speaking *decidedly* of its prospects. The favourable view of the question is considerably heightened by taking into consideration the north lode, lying about 20 or 30 fms. from the main lode." Mr. Ennor has presumed to connect his own views with those of Capt. Thomas, but no one is influenced by Mr. Ennor's opinions who really understands their value. I have heard that he knows something of slate quarries, but no capitalist nor investor who has had any experience of mining authorities, would invest a shilling on his report of a copper, lead, or tin mine. Those who do not know better may be led away by his specious remarks, but a person who is always announcing himself to be superior to others, and is continually speaking of his own irreproachable character, is seldom favourably regarded by reflecting people.

Mr. Ennor says there will not be any large deposit of ore in East Russell, *because* "the lode is all driven over in the Tunnel level, and but little or no ore has been found, except at and about the junction, and that is short." It is rather unfortunate for a person who pretends to know so much of practical mining to make this statement, for the whole history of mining refutes it, and so do the facts connected with East Russell. Those who are really practical men can inform Mr. Ennor that it is not a favourable indication to find much copper ore in shallow levels, while when some ore is met with it is always expected, and frequently found to be the case, that the lode improves in depth. The only allusion that "Investigator" made to the merits of East Russell was on this very point. He said, "Seeing that the 55 has been better than the 45 (the Tunnel level), and the 66 very much better than the 55, and that the lode below the 66 is still so much richer than either, as far as sunk, it is fair to anticipate a good lode for a still greater distance in the 88; and this is the opinion of Capt. Pope and others, who have inspected the mine lately."

Mr. Ennor complains that the letters relative to his remarks about East Russell, and the mode of working it, have been published anonymously; but such complaints are generally made by those who cannot answer facts, and who can only try to depreciate their value and importance by referring to the bugbear of the "anonymous correspondent." In this case, Mr. Ennor has been principally answered by his own letters, and nothing has been stated which he has even attempted to question. But before I conclude, I would ask him the names of the five dividend mines which he says he has been connected with so long? and also whether his memory serves him right as to his never having been connected with a losing one? Again, will he favour us with the name of the mine of his own, in which he says there is more ore discovered than in any other mine in Cornwall and Devon, except Devon Great Consols? In the mean time, he must excuse me for being somewhat sceptical on these points.—*May* 11. J. S. D.

THE TIN TRADE.

SIR,—The favourable position of the tin trade cannot fail to have a good effect upon the mines producing that metal, and I quite agree with your correspondent that the probable average price which will be realised at the next Dutch sale is 80 florins. The stock on warrants in Holland to April 30 was 33,755 slabs, against 11,220 slabs at the corresponding period of last year, there is, therefore, three times the stock on hand, but we have against this the delivery in April 6528 slabs, against 2000 slabs in the corresponding month of last year, so that it is evident that the increased consumption more than makes up for the larger supply. A firm that has, perhaps, an interest in keeping down the price until after the sale, says that "any considerable advance before the result of the Dutch sale (which we presume will take place some time in June) would be most unfortunate for the trade during the coming year, as from the quantity already arrived in Holland we shall have a larger sale than was anticipated, and this with the old stock, both here and in Holland, need cause no fear of a short supply of tin for the next eight or ten months, although from the accounts we had of the production of Banca, and the short shipment of Straits, we cannot look for cheap prices for tin for some time to come." The stock of tin in London on May 1 was 802 (some say only 770) tons, against about 592 tons on May 1, 1857, being an excess of 210 tons; but the demand for tin is considerably on the increase, whilst the production is comparatively stationary. The remarks referred to are so evidently made for the purpose of influencing the market for a depression, and are so directly contradicted by the recent advances in tin, that they scarcely call for notice; and as foreign has risen, and as, to use the words of the firm quoted, "we may expect higher prices for foreign," I see nothing to justify the assertion that a considerable advance before the sale would be most unfortunate for the trade. If purchasers of metals meet their engagements punctually the miner has nothing to fear; it is the throwing of large parcels on the market for anything they will fetch that does such injury. Let shareholders in tin mines and capitalists intending to invest, calculate on the price of tin speedily reaching 137*l.* per ton, which it would be now but for the scheming of speculators for the Dutch sale, and I am convinced, they will not be disappointed.—*May* 17. STANNUM.

SAMPLERS' FEES AND TICKETING DINNERS.

SIR,—As I know the information herein contained will be of service to some parties as well as myself, I make no apology for troubling you with this letter. Much has been said about the samplers' expenses, ticketing dinners, &c., so oppressive to eastern mines, but as yet I have seen no advances toward practical utility. Now, as I am so circumstanced as to render it of consequence to me, I have elicited the following particulars:—The cost of freight I presume to be the same, 2*s.* 8*d.* per ton; returning charges at Swansea, 2*l.* 5*s.*—10*s.* per ton less than in Cornwall. Commission on sale, 4*s.* per ton; quay dues, 2½*d.*; freight, 2*s.* 8*d.*—making 6*s.* 10½*d.*, equal to 3*s.* 1½*d.* per ton in favour of Swansea ticketing, without the annoyance and trouble, as well as expense, of weighing, sampling, &c., this all being included in the 4*s.* per ton. This is undertaken and accomplished by a firm of the highest respectability—Messrs. Bath and Sons, Swansea; this saves the terrible and disgraceful charges so justly complained of. On a sale of 100 tons for a small mine it amounts to something considerable—say, saving 15*l.* on the sale, as shown, and at least 15*l.* more in fees, dinners, travelling expenses of agents, weighing, &c.

Now, if this plan be adopted, we may ship a small cargo when it suits our convenience to do so, and not wait for eastern or western ticketings, or be dependent on the samplers' whims or pleasures. We may then send over a cargo of a few tons, and get back a cargo of coal by way of a return freight. The samplers charge just as much for a visit to 20 tons as to 100 tons; thus the charges fall heavy on small mines, who cannot afford such tremendous fees. I mean to try it, if our company will allow, as I am sure it is a benefit to all young mines that lie near to the sea coast on the north, and I firmly believe it will save them many hundreds of pounds a year. AN EAST COUNTRY AGENT.

Camelford, May 18.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

NORTH BULLER MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Monday,—Mr. J. E. MATHEW in the chair.

Mr. EDWARD KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was exhibited, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£	17	7	9	
Jan. mine cost and merchants' bills		163	1	6	
February ditto		111	17	6	
March ditto		98	9	8 = £390	16 5
Call				384	0 0
Balance against adventurers	£			6	16 5

The following report, from Capt. T. Glanville, was then read:—

May 15.—The 80 fm. level cross-cut is extended 47 fms. 3 ft. south of Wheal Uny engine-shaft; no lode as yet intersected. If the lode had continued its underlie north it would have been seen some fms. behind the present end. I would strongly recommend continuing the cross-cut to see the lode, as a change in the underlie may have a beneficial effect: it is often the case with the lodes in the adjoining mines. In the present end the ground is light killas, discharging a great deal of water. Louisa engine-shaft is down 6 fms. below the 78 fm. level. In the last two months our progress in sinking has been unusually slow, in consequence of the lode being so hard, and such an immense quantity of water flowing from it; in the last few days the water has decreased a little, and I hope in future we shall be enabled to sink faster. The lode is cut into about 3 ft., and no signs as yet of seeing the south wall; it is composed of capels and spar, intermixed with yellow copper ore. In consequence of the engine working so fast our expenditure in coals in the last two months has been unavoidably heavy.

A resolution was then passed, that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. KING explained by a plan the present position of the workings, and observed that, since the last meeting, their progress had been slow, in consequence of the lode being very hard, and the quantity of water flowing from it.

The CHAIRMAN said the next question was their financial position, as they must have money to prosecute the adventure with vigour.

Mr. KING said a call of 7*s.* 6*d.* would bring 334*l.*, and the cost and merchants' bills might be estimated at about 100*l.* per month.—A resolution was then unanimously passed that a call of 7*s.* 6*d.* be made, and that the shares in arrear of call, made Feb. 15, be forfeited, subject to restoration by the committee, if the arrear be paid within 14 days.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Bishopsgate, on Monday, Mr. JOSEPH PROCTER in the chair.

Mr. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The following report was then read:—

May 15.—Since the last general meeting the 88 has been driven east of Hitchins's shaft 17 fms. 4 ft. 3 in.; the lode in places producing occasional stones of grey and yellow ore, as much as would be expected, but the ground has not proved so favourable for driving as was anticipated, judging from the level above, although at present it is moderately easy, and is being driven by eight men, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fm. This level is about 30 fms. west of Homersham's shaft, and about 45 fms. from where the ore ground commenced in the level above, or the 66. Hitchins's shaft has been thoroughly repaired from the 30 to the 88, by putting in new bed-plank, side casing, &c., which tended to retard our other operations, and added considerably to the month's costs, but being done it will last a long time. Homersham's shaft has been sunk 10 fms. below the 66, where progress is somewhat impeded, owing to an increase of water, which, however, is not in such abundance as to necessitate the application of pitwork; the lode produces good stones of ore now and then. Northey's winze, sinking below the 66 by nine men, at 18*l.* per fm., is down altogether 8 fms. 1 ft.; the lode in the bottom of the winze, so far as taken down, is 7 ft. wide, and composed of prian, soft spar, capel, and a little mundic, altogether a very fine lode, and worth 50*l.* per fm.; there remain, however, 5 feet of the lode yet to be taken down, from the appearance of which I have every reason to expect it will be of improved value, and equal to its former productiveness at an increased depth; the general character of the lode I consider to be improved. It must not be forgotten that the lode in this winze was worth for the first 5 fms. sinking not less than 125*l.* per fm., and will average 80*l.* per fm. to its present depth for its length (7½ ft.), and that 45 fms. of ore ground have already been driven over and through in the 66, worth on an average from 2 to 2½ tons per fm., and the driving of the level will be resumed as soon as practicable, when fresh discoveries will be made, it is confidently expected. The stopes in the back of the 66 are worth 2 tons of copper ore per fm. Coombe's pitch, in the bottom of the 55, will yield 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The other pitches are also turning out a little ore. There are 93 tons of good quality ore to be sold on May 20, worth at the present standard from 80*l.* to 90*l.*, and there are 35 tons of ore of fair quality broken towards our next two-monthly sampling, the total quantity of which will somewhat depend upon how the stopes and pitches turn out, but I have no fear of being able to meet the costs of the mine for the next three months from our returns. In the present undeveloped state of the mine it is impossible to estimate the value of the ore ground discovered, it being very uncertain how high it holds up in the back of the 66, and its depth below the 66 has so far only been proved by the sinking of the winze, from which, however, no better evidence of its holding down to deeper levels can be derived, and only to be confirmed, it is hoped, by the 88. The machinery on the mine has been repaired, and with the addition of a new piston and rod, air-pump, bucket, &c., and a chain for the drawing-machine, is all working well. I regard the addition of the eastern ground as very valuable, and would recommend for its trial a continuation of the 45, east of the Tunnel, after which the driving of cross-cuts north and south. Samples of the tinstuff on the floors have been taken, but no offer made for its purchase, from the alleged lowness of its produce.—JOHN GOLDSWORTHY.

A statement of accounts, from Feb. 12 to May 17, was presented, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£	53	16	1	
Calls received		3	7	6	
Ore sold, and carriage		1207	2	1	
Loan		30	0	0 = £1294	5 8
Mine cost, Jan., Feb., and March	£	875	6	11	
Merchants' bills		219	2	4	
Dues		73	9	1	
Committee, secretary, sundries, &c.		35	1	11	
Discount		2	12	5	
Loan repaid		30	0	0 =	1235 12 8
Balance in favour of adventurers	£			58	13 0

The statement of costs and returns for January, February, and March, showed a loss of 287*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, and the estimated receipts and expenditure for the following three months showed a deficiency of only 69*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

The CHAIRMAN said, in the present case it was proposed to have a sale of one instead of two months' ore, as by so doing they would prevent the necessity of making a call, which was at all times disagreeable; but if any gentleman was of a different opinion, he should be glad to hear any observations from him. The sale would entail a very little extra expense, and the greater part of the ore was broken.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

Capt. GOLDSWORTHY, in answer to questions, said the tin at surface would probably realise 200*l.* if they had stamps, but he was of opinion that they had better let it stand for the present, as they were not in a tin district, and the expense of conveying it to stamps would consume the profit.

Mr. MANN proposed that the agent be instructed to sample the ore at the end of the current month, instead of waiting two months.

The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Capt. GOLDSWORTHY, in answer to questions, said it would be four or five months before he was under the winze in the 88. They were making good progress, and the main object was in the additional sett in the ground east, where they had a large cross-course, and it was only fair to expect something good, as the same cross-course was in neighbouring mines, which had turned out rich.

Mr. MURCHISON explained by a plan the great advantage of the new ground on the east. At the surface it gave an addition of about 300 fms. on the course of the lode, but, from the underlay, it was computed that at the 88 it would give about 500 fms. The Duke of Bedford was also to grant a new lease for 21 years from this time, for the whole setts; the dues to be 1-15th, till 20,000*l.* was paid in dividends beyond the future calls, and after that to be 1-12th.

Mr. HALLETT considered the report and accounts very satisfactory. There was a great deal of correspondence in the *Mining Journal*, which he did not take much notice of; but he thought upon the present occasion they ought to pass a vote of confidence in their captain, whom he was wholly unacquainted with, but it would show how far the London shareholders estimated the attacks, and that they were satisfied with his conduct. He (Mr. Hallett) considered it only justice to the agent to encourage him to go on without fear of remarks from parties not interested in the mine.

A resolution, that the meeting had confidence in Capt. Goldsworthy, their agent, was then proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. HATCH suggested that a suitable residence for the captain should be built forthwith, which was agreed to, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Throgmorton-street, on Monday, Mr. WM. WATKINS in the chair.

Mr. JOHN BATTERS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and also the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was exhibited, from which it appeared the receipts were 150*l.*, and the liabilities 159*l.*, leaving a balance of 9*l.* against the mine.

The following report was then read:—

May 15.—Since operations were commenced in this mine we have cleared up on the course of the north lode 35 fms., the lode in which is 3 ft. wide, containing good copper ore; there is a good branch of ore in the back that will set on tribute, and by continuing the driving will gain 50 fms. of backs to stope away. This lode will be communded from the bottom of the shaft, and is already cut in the 40, and ores raised from the same. We have opened on the back of the south lode in several pits, and find it to contain fine gossan, quartz, and copper ore, since which a level is driven into the hill, on a splendid lode, which of itself is sufficient to warrant any amount of outlay to develope the same; both this and the north lode will be intersected by the Lady Bertha cross-courses, at which point a large deposit of ore may be expected.—South Lode: In the bottom of this level a winze is sunk now about 10 fms. from surface on the course of the lode, which is composed of a splendid matrix, quartz, mundic, and rich copper ore, worth from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per ton, and improving going down. We are breaking rocks of copper ore from the bottom—increased by the time the crusher is ready. The buildings are all complete, and the wheel-upwards of 1 cwt., and have now full 20 tons of ore at surface, which will be greatly in-pit just so, and will be ready to receive the axle in a few days, it being on the mine with other castings; no time shall be lost in getting the wheel and crusher complete, and in working order, after which we shall continue to return copper ore to market monthly or bi-monthly. During the erection of the wheel, &c., we shall be clearing up the shaft ready to receive the pumps; this shaft is sunk 40 fms. deep, and both lodes cut—that is, east and west and north and south—and a level extended a few fathoms on each lode, and many hundreds of pounds worth of ore was extracted, and sold at 9*l.* per ton, at a standard of 74 to 75. The advantage of having such a shaft 40 fms. deep cannot be over-estimated, the cost of which could not be less than 2000*l.*, independent of the time, which is of more value than money in mining operations. I consider, upon mature reflection, that the total cost required of placing South Lady Bertha Mine in a profitable position will not exceed 2*s.* per share, being 600*l.*, and this to run over a period of six months, long before which I am confident of commencing regular sampings, and that all those who invest in this valuable property will be amply repaid for their outlay.—WM. GOSS.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Batters had tendered his resignation as secretary. He would, therefore, move that it be accepted, that the best thanks of the meeting be given to him for past services, and that Mr. Stevens be elected secretary.—Carried unanimously.

Capt. Goss, in answer to a question, said the lease, which was for 21 years, was in Mr. Batters's possession. Sir Matthew Lopez was the lord, and the dues were 1-15th.

Mr. JONES considered they had got the best property extant; he believed in all the statements of Capt. Goss, and although the shares were only selling at 10*s.*, they were worth 5*l.*—Mr. TRUSCOTT proposed a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. JONES, that the resolution restoring the 1000 shares to the promoters be rescinded, upon condition that they have a lien of 135*l.* upon them for preliminary expenses, and calls paid; the Chairman and Mr. Oliver being appointed trustees to carry out the arrangement.—Carried unanimously.

A call of 1*s.* per share was made, and Messrs. Watkins, J. Batters, Fuller, J. Robertson, Oliver, and C. Robertson, were appointed the committee of management.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

TYN-Y-WORGLODD SLATE COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday,—Capt. STRODE in the chair.

Mr. OGILVIE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the object of the meeting was to fill up vacancies in the direction.

Mr. SIMS observed that the directors were determined to put an end to all quibbles, which were only injurious to the property. They had, therefore, determined that the whole of them would resign, and leave it open to the present meeting to elect whom they might think proper.

Mr. OGILVIE said, upon the present occasion, almost every shareholder was represented either in person or by proxy.

Mr. BINGHAM then moved, and Mr. MOORHEAD seconded, a resolution that the resignation of the directors be accepted.

Mr. SIMS reminded the meeting that two out of the three elected at the last meeting were eligible, and intended to offer themselves for re-election.

After some conversation, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected directors:—Mr. Monk, Mr. Cullum, Mr. Sims, Capt. Strode, and Mr. J. Phillips.

Mr. SIMS then proposed that the proprietors resolve themselves into a general meeting, which was seconded by Mr. HARTNALL, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said upon the last occasion the accounts were not passed, but referred to the auditors, and they stated that they had examined the accounts, and found some of the vouchers deficient, for which they blamed both the directors and secretary.

Mr. OGILVIE contended that the accounts were kept in the most correct and systematic manner, and that the vouchers missing were principally for wages. The auditors had also introduced into their report matters that were not in accordance with their duties, such as suggesting that they should hold two meetings in the year instead of one.

Mr. KENT said he was in favour of appointing auditors in 1856, but was overruled, and they now saw the necessity of having them.

The CHAIRMAN had no doubt but that much good would result from the discussion that had taken place upon the present occasion.

Mr. SIMS did not think that the character of either the directors or secretary was assailed by the auditors' report, but in future they would obtain vouchers for every payment.

Mr. KENT proposed that the meeting be adjourned for one month, by which time the vouchers could be procured.

Mr. BINGHAM (an auditor) considered the question had better be left in the hands of Mr. Ogilvie and the directors, rather than let it stand over any longer.

The CHAIRMAN said they were much indebted to the gentlemen for the way in which they had performed their duties as auditors, and which he believed would prove of great benefit to the company.—After some further conversation the subject dropped.

Mr. KENT suggested that auditors should be appointed at the present meeting.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that Mr. Moorhead and Mr. Kent be auditors for the ensuing year.—The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. OGILVIE said they had better pass a resolution to forfeit all shares in arrear of call, giving the committee power to reinstate them upon the parties giving a sufficient cause for the delay.

A resolution was then unanimously carried, forfeiting all shares in arrear of call; and upon receiving payment with interest within two months the committee be empowered to restore them.

Mr. SIMS agreed with the auditors—that they ought to have two meetings in the year, because even if they had no business to transact they could tell the shareholders what had been doing. He would leave it in the hands of the directors to call two meetings in future instead of one.

Mr. OGILVIE explained that under the deed the directors had power to call two meetings without taking a resolution for that purpose. He (Mr. Ogilvie) had much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, for his extreme moderation and great urbanity in conducting the proceedings.

Mr. KENT seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman having acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

THE PENINSULAR MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Old Broad-street, on May 6, for the purpose of dissolving the company,

Sir EDWIN PEARSON in the chair.

Mr. GREEN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN stated that, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last general meeting, proceedings had been adopted since Aug. last for stoping the copper ore from Vendeona Mine, and winding-up the affairs of the company in Spain. All accounts there had been closed, except the relinquishment of the Dichosa Consols Mines, the lessors having refused to release the company on payment of the fines, alleging that they are not left in the perfect state required under the terms of the lease; the lessors had instituted a law suit in Bilboa against Mr. Mason for recovery of damages. The directors anticipated a small surplus for division, but the decreased yield, and depreciation in the value of copper ore, and other causes, left a balance barely sufficient to pay the costs of the suit he had alluded to, and the fines on the relinquishment of the Dichosa Consols Mines.

The SECRETARY then read the report of Mr. Mason, the general manager, which stated that, generally speaking, the stopes did not yield so much ore as he had expected, and the operations fully confirmed the statements contained in his previous reports, relative to the impossibility of continuing to work the mine at a profit. He regretted that the result of their labours had been so little in harmony with the brilliant prospects under which they commenced working the mines—prospects which in every way justified a much larger expenditure than they had actually incurred; and the failure must be classed with those numerous cases in mining speculation in which human foresight, aided by science, is still unequal to predict even approximate results.

A statement of accounts was exhibited, from which it appeared the total receipts were 3683*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, and the disbursements 3605*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*; and in the general statement, in the event of receiving 100*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* due by the Castilian Company, there would be a balance of 42*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* to meet the liabilities of the law suit in Spain respecting the Dichosa Consols, and to pay the fine on relinquishment of the mine.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a resolution passed for dissolving the company forthwith.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE IBERIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

A special general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Old Broad-street, on May 6,—Sir EDWIN PEARSON in the chair.

Mr. S. J. GREEN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the operations of the company since the last meeting had been confined to the drivage on the lode in the Nuestra Senora Begona Mine, for the purpose of thoroughly ascertaining its character; but, as no course of ore had been met with, the directors had, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last general meeting, closed all accounts in Spain, and taken the necessary steps for winding-up the company. It would be seen by the accounts that after the payment of some outstanding debts a small surplus would be left for division among the shareholders. The failure of the company was a subject of much disappointment to all, as from the favourable indications at surface they expected large results from the Nuestra Senora de Begona and Tres Amigos Lead Mines. The ore, however, totally failed in depth, and the trials clearly proved that in the district of Bilbon the mineral exists only in surface deposits.

The SECRETARY read the report of Mr. Mason, the manager, which stated that he considered the mineral deposits in that district thoroughly proved, and at a depth sufficient to warrant them in coming to the conclusion that there was not the slightest prospects of making a profitable mine out of either of the lodes. All available ore that could be sold at a profit had been raised, the mines relinquished, and the materials sold.

A statement of accounts was exhibited, which showed—Total receipts from July, 1857, to April, 1858, 1405*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; disbursements, 848*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*: leaving balance at bankers, 556*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; and after deducting liabilities unpaid and estimated cost of winding-up, 471*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* was the amount left for distribution amongst the shareholders.

A resolution was unanimously passed for dissolving the company forthwith, and dividing the balance in hand.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE CASTILIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Old Broad-street, on May 6, Sir EDWIN PEARSON in the chair.

Mr. S. J. GREEN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said since the last general meeting, in accordance with the resolution then passed, the operations had been restricted to working up the copper ore at surface, and closing all accounts in Spain, for the purpose of winding-up the company. After receiving the amount due for copper ore, and payment of all outstanding accounts, there would remain a balance of 100*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, which would be handed over to the Peninsular Mining Company, on account of the debt due to them. He regretted the unprofitable termination of the company; but it was due to Capt. Jehu Hitchins to state that he had not received any remuneration from the company, either in cash or shares, his expenses on all occasions having been borne by himself.

The SECRETARY read the report of Mr. Jas. Mason, the manager, which stated that he had worked up all the ores at surface in the Hindobro Mines, concentrating them by means of the furnace and water-dressing processes. He also made further trials for ore near the surface, in the point called San Pelayo, but without success. The cause of the failure had been the disappearance of the copper ore in depth, at all the points of the deposit where important trials had been made.

A statement of accounts from July, 1857, to April, 1858, was exhibited, which showed—Total receipts, 1703*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*; disbursements, 1696*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*: leaving balance in favour of company, 6*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*; and in the general account, including a cargo of ore due May 26, the balance was 100*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, which would be paid to the Peninsular Mining Company on account of their debt.

A PROPRIETOR regretted that they had followed the advice of Capt. Jehu Hitchins, as it was by his opinion the company was formed.

The CHAIRMAN defended Capt. Jehu Hitchins, who had visited the mines in Spain two or three times at his own expense. Capt. Hitchins was a shareholder, and lost his money in common with the other proprietors. He (the Chairman) considered that every precaution was taken; but in all parts of the world mining, it was well known, was uncertain, and could only regret the failure in the present instance. In his opinion no blame could be attached to Mr. Hitchins.

A resolution was then unanimously passed for dissolving the company forthwith, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

The thirty-third annual meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the bank, Old Broad-street, on Thursday,—Mr. OLIVER FARRER in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the usual course was, in the first place, to proceed to the election of the directors, who retired by rotation, whose names were—Matthias Wolverley Attwood, Bonamy Dobree, jun., Elliot McNaughton, and the Right Honourable Sir John Young, Bart.—The names of those gentlemen having been severally moved and seconded, they were unanimously re-elected.—He (the Chairman) notified that a vacancy had occurred in the direction by the death of their respected friend, Sir Robert Campbell, and that only one candidate had offered himself to fill that vacancy—Mr. Beaumont Hankey, whose name he would put to the meeting.

The resolution having been seconded, Mr. Hankey was declared elected a director.

The SECRETARY then read the following report :—

The directors have much pleasure in reporting, for the information of the proprietors, that the business of the bank for the year which ended on March 27 last was most satisfactory in its results. With improved agricultural management, the prosperity of Ireland continues to advance, and the influence of this on the bank's business has been very perceptible during several past years. Since last harvest the price of grain has declined, and farming profits have consequently been less, but no material injury to the general interests of the country can be said to have arisen from that cause.

There was as usual considerable variation in the reports from different districts regarding the harvest of 1857; but, though the grain crops are believed to have been under an average in acreable produce, they were, for the most part, of good quality and well saved. The potato crop, however, was much less productive than it had been during several previous years.

In a commercial point of view the past year must be remembered as one of peculiar difficulty. Numerous mercantile and bank failures took place in the United States of America, followed by similar misfortunes in this country, and throughout Europe. Some failures occurred in the linen and corn trades in Ireland; but, considering the severity of the pressure elsewhere, it was withstood in Ireland in a manner which showed the general soundness of trade in that country, and the satisfactory condition of the banking interests.

The stoppage of some joint-stock banks in England and Scotland in the month of Nov., when the commercial crisis existed in England in its utmost severity, occasioned demands for gold upon all the banks in Ireland. These demands were, however, everwhere promptly met, and very soon subsided, and the gold immediately began to flow back again to the banks; and it was satisfactory to remark that the demand, while it continued, did not extend to the commercial classes, who evinced no symptoms of distrust.

Before submitting to the meeting the usual statement of accounts, the directors have to remark that circumstances which have lately come to their knowledge induce them on this occasion to mention that the additional dividends which have been paid to the proprietors during the last few years have been taken out of the current profits of the bank; and as a peculiar legal interpretation has, in some cases, been given to the word bonus, as applied to those additional dividends, the directors think it better to discontinue the use of that word, and to designate future payments of a similar kind merely as additional or extraordinary dividends. The attention of the meeting is now requested to the following statement :—

The account submitted to the last yearly general meeting, in May, 1857, showed the amount of rest, or undivided profits, on March 28, 1857, to be	£225,914	17	9
Out of which there were paid to the proprietors an extraordinary dividend of 6 per cent. at Midsummer, 1857, and a second extraordinary dividend of similar amount at Christmas, 1857, making together the sum of ..	64,800	0	0
Leaving a balance of	£161,114	17	9
And there has been further deducted the amount of two half-yearly dividends paid to the proprietors, as follows :—At Midsummer, 1857, 21,600*l.*; at Christmas, 1857, 21,600*l.*; together	£ 43,200	0	0
Leaving of the rest of last year a balance of	£117,914	17	9
To which there has since been added the amount of nett profits for the year ending on the 27th, being the last Saturday of March, 1858, after deducting property tax, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts	116,468	13	3
Making the amount of rest, or undivided profits, on March 27, 1858..	£234,383	11	0

It may be remarked that the profits shown in the above account fully equal those of last year, which exceeded those of any previous year; but the proprietors will bear in mind that though this is attributable in some degree to an increase of the bank's business, it must be considered as arising chiefly from the high rate of interest, and continued exemption from losses of importance.

It is with much gratification that the directors on this occasion present to the proprietors a state of affairs so satisfactory as is exhibited in the above account; and it is now their pleasing duty to intimate their intention to pay, in July next, an extraordinary dividend, of equal amount to that paid at the same period last year—30*s.* on each 100*l.* share, and 12*s.* on each 10*l.* share, of the capital stock of the bank, in addition to the usual half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent., making the amount to be then paid 2*l.* 10*s.* on each 100*l.* share, and 1*l.* on each 10*l.* share, for the half-year ending at Midsummer next; and they purpose also, as heretofore, to pay the property tax for the proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN said that the report which the proprietors had heard read needed, on his part, very few words in the way of commendation to secure its acceptance and approval. (Hear.) It was, perhaps, the best report that, during the period of 33 years, they had been prepared to lay before the proprietary. When they considered the extraordinary period they had passed through, the results were such as hardly any reasonable man could have imagined, or have anticipated. (Hear.) He should make very few observations on this occasion, because, to use a homely phrase, "Good wine needs no bush;" and, after the sample which had been produced, he hoped the proprietors would be satisfied. All matters referred to in the report were really of an encouraging and pleasing nature. They were enabled to allude to the improved condition of Ireland in every respect; for though there had been a decline in the prices of agricultural produce, there was every reason to believe that there was no country in Europe, or he might say in the world, that enjoyed such quiet comfort and happiness. Ireland, as she was now, presented a beautiful comparison to what she was not many years since; and he hoped and trusted that that prosperity and contentment would long continue, because he could not but flatter himself that the introduction of joint-stock banks, of which this was the first, had been instrumental in forwarding the interests of Ireland in every respect. They had had a most extraordinary year to pass through. A demand, he would say a most senseless and useless demand, for gold had at one time sprung up in Ireland, not amongst the commercial community, indeed, for they showed no symptoms of distrust. (Hear, hear.) From whatever cause the demand referred to might arise, it became necessary that the board should be on their guard to meet it at every bank. They were well prepared, and this bank among the rest. This distrust came on at an unfortunate time, when the monetary and commercial pressure was so severe that even a small abstraction of gold from England was very inconvenient. But they had only one course to pursue, and that was to keep up an ample supply of gold at all their branches. When the demand for gold was made (for he could hardly call it a run) their circulation was 1,100,000*l.*, and they had in specie about 430,000*l.* When the demand for gold ceased entirely, their circulation had gone down to 930,000*l.*, but their specie was 550,000*l.*, so that as their circulation decreased their gold increased; and so they could have gone on till every note was paid. The only thing he had to lament was, that in order to procure the gold they had to realise Government assets, which were then depreciated in value. Since then they had re-invested the amount, and there was to be taken into account the cost of difference between the sales made and the cost of re-investing, which constituted the whole loss. Every gentleman knew that a certain portion of the money of the bank must be employed in London, and he was happy to say that during the whole of the crisis they had not incurred a loss of one penny. (Hear.) He thought it must be gratifying to the proprietors to know that this establishment had taken deep root in the good feeling and confidence of the people of Ireland. The number of the proprietors at this time was 955, and of that number 670 were resident in Ireland. (Hear.) He thought that spoke volumes as to the opinion in which this bank was held there. Of the whole of the proprietors a large proportion were ladies—(hear)—and, therefore, it was more than ordinarily incumbent on those who conducted the affairs of the bank to take care that, whilst they gave them a fair share of the profits, they should do everything in their power to secure them from loss. When this bank was newly established, they were obliged to obtain their officers from England and Scotland, but since then the object was that the banks in Ireland should be managed by Irish gentlemen. They were, therefore, anxious that any gentleman in the neighbourhood who was interested in any young man who could write a good hand, cast up accounts, and who was capable of undergoing a fair examination, should be enabled to introduce him into the bank. They had taken in many learners, or probationers, as they were called, who were now filling high positions in the bank, with credit to themselves and advantage to the establishment. The number of their officers, including porters, in Ireland was 248, and of that number 202 were natives of Ireland. (Applause.) He did not know that he need trouble the meeting with many further observations. They would observe, it was submitted in the report that the large amount of profits on the year was attributable to the high rate of interest which ruled, and to their having, fortunately, made very few bad debts, and for this they had to thank the officers of the establishment—(hear)—and though it was now almost a stereotyped phrase, he would repeat it again and again, that they owed to the carefulness of the officers more than they could possibly suppose. The care, the zeal, and the watchfulness of his friend beside him (Mr. Hewat), and of other gentlemen, in every department here, and also in Ireland, he could not sufficiently eulogise, for were he to attempt to do so he knew it would raise a blush on the cheek of Mr. Hewat, for he was a very modest man. (Applause.) Again he assured the proprietors that they could not estimate those gentlemen too highly. The estimation in which they were held by the proprietors could not exceed that in which they were held by the board. There was one more matter of business to which he had not referred. Henceforward they did not mean to give a bonus, but an extra dividend. An extraordinary idea had arisen in Ireland, and had even reached the Bench, that a bonus was, strictly speaking, an addition to the capital, and that, therefore, if a person possessed shares for life he was only entitled to the interest, the bonus going to the reversion of capital. It happened that every bonus this bank had made had been paid out of the current profits of the year, with the exception of the first time they made a bonus, which was in the year 1836, and then it was paid from the accumulation of small profits of several years before. It did not arise from the profits of the year; it was not strictly so, but they gave 10*l.* shares, which, of course, went to the increase of capital. But where there was an additional dividend, whether they called it bonus or dividend, it made no difference; it was a participation of profits, and they would henceforward avoid the word bonus. When they met last year, it was stated that it was intended to pay a dividend of 20 per cent., and they did not hold out an expectation that it would be as much in January; but though they had passed through an awful crisis, looking to the profits which had been made, they thought it would be unjust to withhold it, and in July they would pay the same amount. At the end of March, 1856, their undivided profits were 196,000*l.*, out of which they had paid two 4 per cent. bonuses. In 1857 they advanced to 225,000*l.*, and out of that 225,000*l.* they had paid a dividend and bonus of 20 per cent.; and, instead of diminishing the rest it was now 234,000*l.* He, therefore, hoped he might congratulate the proprietors on the, position of the concern. The board would continue to use their best exertions, and he trusted they would again meet the proprietors hereafter with equally good reports. He begged to move that the report be received, adopted, printed, and circulated.

The Rev. J. LAWES was most happy to second the resolution, and stated that since he had last attended the meeting he had gone through Ireland, and it had been very satisfactory to him to hear of the high credit in which this bank was held from one end of the country to the other. A remark was made to him by a retired officer of the establishment, who, speaking of Mr. Murray, the chief officer, said that it was more than their heads were worth to make a bad debt, so vigilant was that gentleman in his superintendence of those who were under his guidance. With reference to the run upon the banks, there was no doubt that the unfortunate affair of the Tipperary Bank was the precursor to an universal panic, out of which this bank came with unshaken credit.

Mr. HENRY BRETT, as the proprietor of a few shares, but an Irishman, begged to bear his testimony to the zeal and ability of the officers of the bank, and he should respectfully propose that a more substantial compliment than a vote of thanks, however gracefully proposed, should be paid to those gentlemen. They had a large amount of rest, and if what he suggested were carried out it would give much satisfaction to a great body of shareholders in Ireland.

The CHAIRMAN said that nothing could be more gratifying to the board than to hear their officers thus highly spoken of. He hoped and trusted that there was not a single person connected with the bank whose merits were not considered from time to time; and, when their merits entitled them to it, they were always met in a liberal spirit. No establishment was better paid, and he believed general satisfaction was expressed by those who were in their employ. Every year these matters were taken into consideration by what was called the "appointment committee." Last year an addition was made to the salaries from the highest to the lowest.

The question was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. SIMEON WARNER begged to draw the attention of the meeting to the subject of the salaries or remuneration to their excellent directors. He did not know what they received, but he was ready to sing their praises, and he proposed that 1000*l.* a year be added to the remuneration of the directors, making it equal to 3000*l.* a year for each member of the board.—Mr. PHILIP TWELLS seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation, after a few words from the Chairman.

On the motion of the Chairman, a very cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Murray, Mr. Hewat, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Christie, and the other chief officers of the bank.

The compliment was briefly acknowledged by Mr. Hewat.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors was carried with applause, and the meeting separated.

STANNARIES' COURT.

At the quarterly sittings of this Court, held at Truro, before the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, Mr. Edward Smirke, the following motions were made in equity :—

TYWARNHAILE MINE—JEFFREE AND ANOTHER *v.* DALE.—In this case the plaintiffs were Mr. Isaiah Jeffree, of Truro, and Mr. Alfred Jeffree, of Queen-street, Cheapside, carrying on business at Truro as brass and iron founders, under the style or firm of Alfred Jeffree and Company. The defendant was the managing agent of Tywarnhaile Mine. It was a creditor's petition against the mine for recovery of 448*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, for goods and materials supplied by plaintiffs between May 1, 1857, and Feb. 10, 1858. Mr. Hockin, on behalf of plaintiffs, moved for a decree for payment, and said his clients would accept payment as follows :—one-half of debt, 224*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, to be paid on May 19, and the rest by three equal instalments of 74*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, to be paid on July 19, Sept. 19, and Nov. 19. Mr. Roberts, for defendant, consented to the decree, and for payments to be made as stated, the costs to be paid with the instalments.—The Vice-Warden made the decree.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES—ALLISON *v.* CURTIS AND OTHERS.—Mr. Roberts said this was a purser's petition against several defendants for recovery of calls. He had to move for a decree against Mr. Charles Trueman, trading under the style or firm of Cotton and Trueman, the costs due amounting to 125*l.*; and also against Messrs. Schneider, Trueman, and Rankin, for 625*l.* He believed Mr. Stokes would consent to a decree for payment in seven days.—Mr. Stokes said he consented to the decree on the part of defendants, Mr. Trueman was the Member for Helston, and the proceedings were merely for obtaining a sale of the shares, and did not affect him personally; he was sued in his representative capacity as a trustee. There was a petition also against him in respect of his individual shares, but that amount had been paid.—The Vice-Warden granted the decree.

WHEAL TALLACK (St. Agnes)—JEFFREE *v.* LORD CLINTON.—This was a purser's petition by Mr. Jeffree, 28, Queen-street, Cheapside, against Lord Charles Pelham Pelham Clinton, as an adventurer, for the recovery of costs in arrear to the amount of 300*l.* Mr. Hockin moved for a decree for payment, and Mr. Roberts, for defendant, consented thereto on condition of paying 100*l.* on May 19, and the balance in five equal instalments on the 19th day of the following five months, with costs.—Decree granted. In another case of the same plaintiff, as purser of Wheal Guskus, in St. Hilary, against defendant for recovery of 500*l.*, costs in arrear, Mr. Hockin moved for a decree for payment; 200*l.* to be paid on the May 19, 100*l.* on July 19, and the balance by equal instalments of 25*l.* per month on the 19th of each succeeding month. Mr. Roberts consented, and the decree was made.—In a third case of the same plaintiff, as purser of Rosewarne Consols Mine, against the same defendant as an adventurer, for recovery of 620*l.*, calls in arrear, Mr. Hockin moved for a decree for payment, and said Mr. Roberts would consent to the following arrangement :—250*l.* to be paid on May 19; 250*l.* more on June 19, and the remaining 120*l.* on August 19, with costs. The Vice-Warden said he undertood the arrangement was that the costs were to be paid *pari passu* with the principal sums, to which Mr. Hockin replied in the affirmative. Mr. Roberts said, on behalf of defendant, he consented to the decrees in these cases, it being understood that where a less sum was taken than the claim, it was to be received in liquidation of the whole debt. Thus, in Wheal Tallack, the claim for costs was 360*l.*, and the plaintiff accepted 300*l.* In Wheal Guskus the claim was 625*l.*, and the plaintiff accepted 500*l.* Mr. Hockin said the amount taken was in satisfaction of the whole claim. The Vice-Warden granted the decree.

CAMBORNE VEAN AND WHEAL FRANCES—VAUDREY *v.* BURTON AND WIFE.—A purser's petition for recovery of costs, on which a decree had been granted for payment in seven days from March 31. Mr. Hockin moved, on affidavits of service and non-payment, for an order absolute for sale of shares.—Rule absolute granted. In the case of another petition by the same plaintiff against the same defendants, for recovery of costs in Stray Park Mine; an order had been made for payment in seven days, and Mr. Hockin, on affidavits of service and non-payment, now obtained a rule absolute for sale of shares.

NORTH GRAMBLER MINES—PIKE *v.* LE BRETON AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Hockin said an order had been granted in this case, but the defendants having gone abroad, all efforts to serve them had proved futile, and he moved to extend the time for service, in order that constructive service on the mine might be adopted.—The Vice-Warden said he would make the order on an affidavit being filed to show why service had not been effected. In another case, of Cardoon *v.* Loxton and Others, a petition by the purser of South Crenver Mine, Mr. Stokes made a similar application to the above, with a like result, in regard to extending the time for service on defendant Loxton, who had removed from Exeter to Swansea.

ST. COLUMB TRESAVEAN MINE—WEBB *v.* POLKINGHORNE AND OTHERS.—Mr. Chilcott said this was a purser's petition for recovery of costs. All the defendants had met the claims against them, with the exception of a defendant called William Lenton, whose shares had been sold under an order of the Court, and realised 3*l.* 12*s.* There was still a balance remaining due from him of 10*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, and he (Mr. Chilcott) moved, on the certificate of the Registrar, for an order upon the defendant to pay the balance, the motion being under the 119th rule of the Court.—The Vice-Warden granted application.

SAMPLERS' FEES AND TICKETING DINNERS.—At the Tavistock County Court, Mr. Ash sought to recover 10*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* from Captain John Spargo for dinners supplied to the defendant and others on account of Great Sheba Mine. The result of a verdict for the defendant would be the abolition of about the only existing custom which tends to promote friendship and unanimity amongst miners. There is an old saying with reference to the very common practice of "saving at the spigot and wasting at the bunghole;" perhaps it would not be altogether inapplicable in the present instance. For about twelve months the plaintiff has been an innkeeper at Calstock, and the captains and samplers have held their dinners there on sampling days.—Mr. Bridgman, solicitor, said that the defence was that the adventurers had received no particulars of account, and denied their liability, on the ground that the samplers and others had received no authority to run up such a score.—Captain Spargo thought the claim was a great imposition, but would not have objected to pay the debt if the adventurers had not refused to refund it to him.—The various statements of the defendant led the Judge to remark that it was quite clear that there was a custom among the miners to have a dinner on the sampling days, and that each mine afterwards pays its share of the expenses.—Mr. Richard Walters, the clerk at Hingston Down, confirmed the opinion of the Judge. The case was adjourned, Mr. Bridgman remarking that the claim would be, no doubt, paid before the next court day.

CORNISH MINING.—Capitalists should at all times thoroughly consider the relative merits of the several classes of security offered in the market; more especially as so many opinions are entertained, according as the adviser is interested in one or the other description of stock. The stock-brokers recommend Consols, unless specially connected with the railway market; and the railway sharedealers declare that there is nothing equal to guaranteed and preferential railway shares. Fortunately, however, mining has its advocates, and the task of proving that it is by far the most desirable channel for investment is by no means difficult. The second edition of Mr. R. Tredinnick's *Review of Cornish Copper Mining Enterprise* has just been issued—the information upon the various dividend and progressive mines of Cornwall and Devon being brought down to the present month. He introduces the subject to the reader with the observation that it may be asked, with great propriety and consistency, what description of securities equal Cornish copper mines (judiciously selected and worked), or can compare with them as regards the chances of enhanced market value? The shares of joint-stock banking companies afford the nearest approximation, but risks are far greater and more numerous. The fearful responsibilities that attend shareholders in those concerns, even for three years subsequent to the date of transfer of shares, involve the necessity of severe investigation, with great hesitation, before embarking even in the best and safest of such institutions. To make mining investments pay, the exercise of sound judgment, practical knowledge well applied, good localities, and ample capital are indispensable; then, with hope as a talisman, perseverance is the guarantee of success. Nine-tenths of past losses in mining investments can be traced to schemes without promise; nay, in numerous cases, devoid of the very elements essential to success. Mr. Tredinnick very fairly states that his object is "to disseminate correct intelligence and data, and thus promote legitimate mining adventure, and at the same time to extend his business as a mining engineer and sharebroker in quarters whence the peculiar and unusually large profits resulting from Cornish copper mining are up to this date unknown." The review is accompanied by several well-executed maps, which render the explanations more easily understood; and the style in which the information is given is sufficient to recommend the treatise to capitalists of all classes, and also to those interested in the development of our mineral industry.

Mr. James Crofts sends us the following remarks :—

In the absence of stirring incidents, commercial, political, or monetary, it gives the writer much pleasure to note a considerable improvement in the mining market in almost every description of stock, dividend or progressive, tin, copper, or lead. For the latter there has been considerable extra demand, such as for Mary Ann and Trelawny, and at advanced prices. Tin and copper shares may be considered as stationary in character, and, consequently, the transactions are still in favour of buyers. Another small advance in the standard for copper is just announced, which, as an indication of the continued upward tendency of that metal, is calculated to give firmness if not immediately to draw more attention to the larger producing mines, to enhance their value in the hands of holders, and to increase the pretensions of sellers. We must look also, sooner or later, for the good effects upon the trade of the country which the present highly favourable weather cannot fail to exercise, and to the impetus which will be given to consumption by low prices to agricultural produce, and, in particular, to its effects in the mining districts, where, of course, the larger portion of the miner's expenditure being for the necessaries of life, a corresponding reduction in mining costs must follow.

We have several times referred to Okel Tor Mine, in Calstock, as progressing satisfactorily. They have now 160 to 180 tons of copper ore ready for sampling on the 26th inst., and valued at 4*l.* to 5*l.* per ton. The report from Virtuous Lady and Wheal Bedford, dated 19th inst., announces a most important discovery in the level from the south lode on the Bedford side, of "splendid stones" of tin from the gossan, and about 2 feet wide. The captain designates this as a "magnificent discovery;" but further details are promised on an early day. The next dividend of Vale of Towy will be declared about June 13. No mine can be making more satisfactory progress, and there is a very extensive business doing in the shares, all in favour of buyers. The new mine lately introduced into the market called "Wheal Florence," in 6000 shares, finds favour with the public; one item in the constitution of which is that one-third of the capital raised (6000*l.*) is to be applied to the working of the mine. The promoters, however, are not very anxious to dispose of shares, and nothing can be done in them under par. A test of the value of the silver raising will be applied by the sale of 7 tons of the ore this week, valued at 40*l.* It is predicted by practical parties, well acquainted with the Tavistock district, that for years to come, and when they have taken a fair start, Devon and Cornwall, Old Crowndale, North Wheal Robert, and North Tavy will be profitable mines, and there are hopes of Sortridge Consols in the lower levels. A mine called "Cholacot" appears to have its destiny settled by the fact that in the "cuttings" of the railway which runs through it no lodes have appeared; but it may be helped hereafter by cross-courses heaved into it in depth. Crelake is reported as looking unsatisfactory, and nothing can be seen of lodes in the cutting east of it; the mine, however, still ranks at 60,000*l.* in value, or about equal to Alfred Consols, upon which 12,000*l.* was spent before it came to dividends. Dale Mine hold their meeting on the 27th; the shares are scarce, but steady in value. At the said meeting an interesting question must arise as to who are the individuals to whom the management will in future be confided? South Lady Bertha is a new mine, immediately adjoining Lady Bertha, in 6000 shares; and, from the appearance of the lode and the excellent ore produced from it, ought to be better known. A controversy of some warmth has sprung up touching the real value of Wheal Edward, the opponents of which assert that the mine is not only at present poor but is likely to continue so; predicting, as a consequence, that the shares are much above their value. The partizans of Edward, and they are very numerous, on the other hand, contend that the falling off in the production of ore is but temporary, and reasoning upon well-established data that improvements in the mine are a certainty, besides which they lay stress upon the important fact of the very large interests held at high prices by parties competent as practical men to judge of the value of the mine. Whatever may be the weight attached to the opinions of either party, there is no doubt the property has been temporarily injured by a premature dividend declared at the last meeting; and it is possible that too sanguine a view has by some been heretofore taken of its real value; but even ranking these as errors, they are by no means irreparable. In the mean time, the shares are very firm, in considerable demand, and fully worth 5¼, and appear more likely to advance than decline. The report of the week is also of an improved character. The sale of ore on Thursday (181 tons) produced 78*l.*, or 4*l.* 6*s.* per ton, as against 5*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, the average for the first quarter of the year.

The writer regrets being compelled to return to the subject of advertising shares for sale, by noticing that in the list of an advertiser in you last Journal (Mr. G. Moore) there appeared fifty shares in Catherine and Jane "for sale, or any part, free of any commission;" but, on being applied to by a buyer, the advertiser alleged "that he could not name a price," and consequently no business was done. Of the good faith exhibited in this instance the public will be able to form their own opinion. The same party is also in the habit of advertising shares at fractional prices; as, for instance, Vale of Towy at 22*s.* 10½*d.*; or the West Grenville at 5*s.* 1¼*d.* per share—probably with the view of of initiating the readers of the Journal into the mysteries of fractional rates of profit, or commission. However, without wishing to be offensive to the individual in question, we submit that the practice applied to such a business as mining investment is without dignity, and calculated to lower, instead of raise, the business in the estimation of the public; and, indeed, according to the writer's views, more applicable to dealers in small wares under the deteriorating influences of competition.

Mr. Peter Watson gives the following summary in his "Circular":—

During the period extending from January, 1846 to 1857, Cornwall and Devon have afforded many remarkable instances of large and rapid fortunes being acquired upon comparatively small outlays, and among the most conspicuous are—Devon Great Consols, 1024*l.* outlay, against profits of 609,280*l.*, and market value of 475,000*l.*; Wheal Seton 21,186*l.* outlay, 60,896*l.* dividends, and market value 29,700*l.*; South Frances 9393*l.* outlay, divs. 137,578*l.*, and market value 109,150*l.*; Alfred Consols 13,659*l.* outlay, 92,416*l.* divs., and market value 61,450*l.*; North Basset, with a trifling outlay, divs. 80,400*l.*, and market value 66,000*l.*; West Basset 9000*l.* outlay, against divs. of 75,000*l.*, and market value 132,000*l.*; West Seton, Great South Tolgus, Clifford, Wheal Buller are also distinguished instances of success. These two counties have afforded us 115 dividend companies during the period specified, the aggregate outlay upon which amount to 1,402,934*l.* against divs. of 3,057,569*l.* 10*s.*, and market value 2,714,500*l.*; in addition thereto, 34 of these (115 companies) had paid previously to 1846 the further sum of 2,707,686*l.*, forming a total of 8,479,755*l.*, being an average profit of above 500 per cent., in addition to outlay incurred.

SALE OF CARADON SHARES.

The sale of shares in this celebrated mine, occasioned by the death of the late proprietor, may be considered as an index of public feeling in Cornwall; at all events, of the stability of its sons' confidence in the mining pursuits of this great county. The attendance was large, the biddings spirited, and after the sales all the shares could have been re-sold at a "vantage."

The first share offered made a response of 386*l.*, which advanced to 395*l.*, at which it was knocked down to Mr. Gilbert, a clergyman.

The next commenced at 393*l.*, and went to 394*l.*, 395*l.*, at which it was sold to a Mr. Snell, a farmer.

Lot 3 commenced at 350*l.*, and sold at 395*l.* to Mr. Brian, also a farmer.

Lot 4 began at 390*l.*, and advanced to 395*l.*, when the hammer dropped to a Mr. Isaac, merchant.

Lot 5 produced at first bid 390*l.*, which improved to 396*l.*, to Mr. Rabey, also a farmer.

Lot 6 fetched 394*l.* from Mr. Denham, who immediately sold at a profit.

The sale of these shares was followed by four shares in Mary Ann Mine, the biddings for which were as follow :—No. 1, first bid, 40*l.* to 45*l.* 10*s.*; No. 2, 44*l.* to 45*l.* 10*s.*; No. 3, 44*l.* to 45*l.* 10*s.*; No. 4, 44*l.* to 45*l.* 5*s.*

Now, these particulars may be of service, showing as they do, first, the condition and opinions of farmers, who seldom become mine adventurers without substantial reason, preferring two acres of land to one of mining property; and next, that there are capitalists even in Cornwall who prefer 15 to 2½ per cent., and who seek wisdom in mining returns. It is really gratifying to see Cornishmen entering the field in this manner, as it will give confidence to "out-adventurers," and, perhaps, move them from their apathy.

The purchasers of Mary Ann were chiefly farmers and miners (also a good sign); few gentlemen from "up the country" were present, yet the competition was good, under the auspices of the auctioneer, Mr. Dony.

MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY—WORKING MEN'S LECTURES.—Dr. PERCY, on Monday, delivered the fifth lecture of the metallurgical course, which treated of "the Conversion of Pig into Bar-iron." A short history was given of the manufacture of iron previous to the system of puddling by the late Mr. Henry Cort, the various improvements subsequent to that period were alluded to, the utilisation of the blackband by the late Mr. Mushet, as well as the introduction of the hot-blast by Mr. Neilson in 1830; this was first adopted in Scotland; so economical was its application that it enabled them to reduce the fuel from 7 tons to 2 tons; here the blackband was available. In 1830, previous to this system being introduced, they had only been able to reduce about 37,500 tons annually; in the year 1839 the amount produced was 200,000 tons, and 12 years afterwards this had amounted to over 700,000 tons. Several analyses were then given of the different ores, that of Northamptonshire being specially referred to; the differences of hot and cold-short iron were lucidly explained. Among the experiments which were exhibited was one illustrating the Bessemer process, which the lecturer observed had created some great stir. Dr. Percy said this was a clever invention, and was highly creditable to the research and industry of Mr. Bessemer. Unfortunately, they had not been able to reduce the phosphorus in the iron, and this was to a great extent detrimental to the metal. In his concluding lecture he should speak of the manufacture of steel, which the lateness of the hour that evening precluded him from entering upon.

DR. MUSPRATT AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, U.S.—At the last meeting of the Senate, the honorary degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred upon Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S., the distinguished British chemist, in appreciation of his devotion to science.—*Herald.*

THE EXPOSED AND DANGEROUS STATE OF ABANDONED MINES.—An inquest was held at Holmbush, in the parish of St. Austell, before Mr. Hamley, county coroner, on the body of William Hooper, a labourer, aged about 58 years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased called at the Cottage Inn, in that village, about nine o'clock on the night of Jan. 4, and being at the time very tipsy, he was refused any liquor by Mrs. Inch, the landlady. He left the public-house immediately, with the intention of going to his home (a very short distance), saying his wife could not get in as he had the key of the door in his pocket. He has been missing ever since until Saturday last, the 8th inst., when his body was discovered in an old open shaft (without any fence of any kind around it), within 50 yards of his own dwelling. A very partial search was made for him without success, within a few days after he was missed, and it was generally thought that he had left the neighbourhood. It appears that for several weeks past the inhabitants of the village of Holmbush have complained that there was a very foul and offensive smell, as well as taste, with the water they have been drinking. It was resolved to examine the levels through which their only supply came, to ascertain the cause, and on two men doing so, on Saturday last, they found the body of the deceased lying on his face in the water-course, at the bottom of the adit shaft, as above stated, where it must have been lying for the last 18 weeks. The body was in such a state of decomposition that it was with difficulty brought to the surface. It was stated at the inquest by one of the jurors, that in the open croft or down, wherein the body was found (the site of the abandoned Charlestown United Mines), a space of about 14 acres of land, there are at the present time nearly 40 open shafts without any fence or security whatever to prevent a similar accident, and close by several of which shafts many miners have to go at all hours of the night to their labour at the neighbouring mines, there being a great number of scattered dwellings all around (principally inhabited by miners), and it being also the common roadway by numerous cross paths to the chapel. The stream of water in which the body was found, and where it has been lying for such a long period, is the only source from which, in summer, not only the whole of the inhabitants of Holmbush, but a great number of others in the neighbourhood at present receive their only supply; and the coroner, at the request of the jury, promised to see the steward of the lord of the manor (Major Carlyon, of Tregrehan), and represent to him the danger to which the inhabitants are subjected, both by the unprotected and open shafts, and from having to use impure and unwholesome water.—*West Briton.*

FOREIGN MINES.

The MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN SMELTING COMPANY have advices from Chili to April 1. From Herradura it is reported that the *Indiana* had been chartered, and had taken on board 135 tons of bar copper, being about a month's make. Some few days had been lost in the elections (which had, however, passed off quietly), in holidays, and by the rains, which had fallen suddenly. They had, however, done no harm to the crops. The *Vision* arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, with 147 tons of bar copper for the company, having been several months out.

The COPIAPO MINING COMPANY have advices to March 31:—The estimated produce for March was 7300 quintals, and the approximate value $10,250·61. Driving west of Harman's shaft, they have cut a lode 2 ft. wide of 11 per cent. ore, and have given it out to quintaleros, being the only way to make a profit on such low class ore, which, however, is a good flux. The burrows they are now operating on have been entirely turned and picked by hand three times, and were supposed to be useless; but they have adopted the only available plan of saving the smalls, by using a sieve of 16 holes to the inch, and sifting the old burrows; the friction caused by the operation exposes to view the green carbonate in the ore, and enables them to pick out the refuse with great facility. Dulcinea Mine is looking much the same as when last reported on.

The ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY have advices to April 10:—Captain Simmons's time ceases to day, and we have all been underground examining the different stations now at work, and those we propose working. The following is the statement of your mines at this date, as per personal inspection: New Isabelita shaft, ground favourable for sinking. In the 32, east of cross-cut, the lode is 2½ to 3 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. We have commenced to rise in the back from near this point to communicate to the winze sinking below the 22; lode there is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 32 the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fm.—a very promising winze. In the winze at the 32, west of cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The 22 east on new lode is just now poor. In the 22, east of New Isabelita, the lode is also poor just now. In the stopes in the back of the 22 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The 22 west is at present disordered by a slide, and considerable water coming from the north side. In the winze below the 22 east, on point of junction, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. In the stopes below the 22 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 10 end east is poor just now, but producing occasionally stones of ore. In the stopes back of the 10 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing from 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm.

April 17: Since I last wrote to you little or no alteration has taken place in the mines to call your attention to. We are expecting every moment to hole the winze coming from the 22 on junction to 32, when we will have more advantage for breaking ores than we have now.

The UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION have advices from the Commissioner, Mr. Fitzherbert, dated Guanaxuato, April 14.—Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: On March 27 I had to report a deterioration in some of the works of this mine, since which a further falling off in its productiveness, and the quality of the ore, had taken place; but this unfavourable state, I am happy to say, has been but of short duration, and of a very marked improvement, almost simultaneously, in most of the labores (or workings) is now manifest, as I had the satisfaction to observe on inspecting the mine yesterday. Partly from the deterioration referred to, as well as that half one week and a portion of another have been holidays, and also because I found it necessary to restrict the extraction of ores of a low ley tending inconveniently to increase our stock on hand, the extracting for the last three weeks has been but 1900 cargas, but there is now every prospect of far better results. The works going on are the contracielo (or roof) of San Pantaleon, the pozo of San Maximo (an old work renewed, and now steadily improving), the pozo of San Pedro, giving good ore, 2½ varas wide, that of San Pablo, in ore 2 varas in width, the pozo of San Miguel, yielding very good ore, the pozo of Jesus, ore of 2½ varas wide, inferior, and the pozo of Dolores, which after an unfavourable but transient change has resumed to a satisfactory state. A sale of about 800 cargas will take place to-morrow. There have been remitted to the haciendas in the three weeks 1300 cargas. The torta last beneficiated at the hacienda of Dolores, and those under the process of reduction, are of an improved ley, averaging nearly a marc per monton above those recently washed. This will give a considerable increase in the balance between the expenses and the proceeds of the tortas. A raspa from Duran has just been sent in to the Mint; the assay gives 1837 grains of gold per marc, and the value will be about $4400. I shall make every effort to provide to provide more hacienda power, being convinced that it would have a most favourable influence on general profits. I much regret that there is not the means of accomplishing this object at once.—La Trinidad: Operations as last reported are in progress in this mine.

The PONTGIBAUD MINING COMPANY have Captain Rickard's report to May 15:—Roure: The 40 metre level, south of St. Peter's shaft, on the Emily lode, is still producing upwards of 5 tons of ore per fm. The same, north of cross-cut, is worth 3 tons per fm. The 20 metre level, south of St. Peter's shaft, on St. Mark's lode, is looking very promising, being 3½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and silver-lead ore, and every run of ore we have in the adit level on the same lode. The adit level, north of St. Peter's shaft, is improving a little, but not rich; the same level, south of cross-cut, is still looking well, producing 2½ tons of good ore per fm.; this level has already laid open a good piece of ore ground for nearly 40 metres in length. The 20 metre level, south from Agnes' shaft, is not producing ore to value, it being at present driven on a part of the lode only to make communication with the winze, which we expect shortly to do; and when done we shall cross-cut to ascertain the whole width of the lode, as in the level above at this point it was 15 ft. wide. The 20, north of Agnes', continues to yield 5 tons of ore per fm., and of great promise. The deep adit, south from Agnes', has passed through some good ore ground since my last, but at present is not producing ore to value. The stollen south has been resumed since my last, where the lode is large, and bespangled throughout with ore. The stopes in Roure are turning out well.—Rosier: I have no change to mention in any of our levels in this mine. The tribute pitches continue about 40 tons of ore per month.—Mioche: The sinking of Taylor's engine-shaft under the 40 metre level proceeds satisfactorily this month, and the lode looks well, varying in value from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom, for the length of the shaft, which is 9 ft. The 40 metre level north, on the eastern part of the No. 3 lode, continues orey, and yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the same level north, on the western part of No. 3 lode, is producing a little ore, but not to value. The 40 south is looking better now, worth ¾ ton of ore per fm., and promises a further improvement. The 20 metre level south, on No. 6 lode, is producing occasional stones of ore, and of a promising character. The adit level north of the valley, on the No. 3 lode, is looking kindly, producing 8 cwts. of ore per fm.—PRANAL: The 70 south, on the Amantine lode, is improved since I last wrote, now producing 6 cwts. of ore per fm. The 30 south, on the Amantine lode, has laid open ore ground for a length of 40 metres, but the end is now poor; this piece of ground has been set on tribute at 60 francs per ton of ore—50 per cent. The stopes and tribute pitches continue to yield fair quantities of ore. The tribute pitches at Brot and Barbecot are still turning out a little ore, which leaves a profit to the adventurers. Everything throughout the mines is in a good course of working, and we see no reason to fear keeping our returns at about 200 tons of ore per month. We have now full water for our laveries at Rosier, and the little engine from England arrived at the mine yesterday, which will quickly be put in readiness to work; so that we shall have full crushing power, which will prevent the recurrence of a similar throwback to the one we experienced last year.

The NEW GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN MINES (Munsterthal) have advices to May 17:—At the Schindler Mine, the lode in the old (or engine) shaft, sinking below the 34, is worth about 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the 34, driving south, is worth 30*l.* per fm. In cutting down the bottom and eastern side of the north level to a proper size, we have broken some good saving work, and in squaring forth to the end the lode has improved, now worth 20*l.* per fm. We shall commence driving here very shortly. Our progress at all these points of operations is satisfactory. At the Teufelsgrund Mine the lode at Louisen level is producing 7 to 8 cwts. of ore per fm. At Wilhelm's level it is producing 7 cwts. of ore per fm., and at Frederick's level about 6 cwts. per fm. At the smelting works, campaign 7 is finished, and we intend to commence campaign 8 on Monday next.—S. RICHARDS.

The WILDBERG MINING COMPANY have advices from Capt. Z. Walls, to May 15.—We started the steam-whim on Thursday last, and find it to work well, and on Monday next we intend to commence hauling for good. The underground bargains, on an average, are looking well. The end driving west, at the deep adit level from the No. 3 sink, is communicated to the drivage cast from No. 2, the tramroad is laid and we have now facilities for stoping the backs; we hope also, in the course of a few days, to communicate the same level to the drivage east from the No. 1 sink; this fine course of ore will then be laid open for back stopes, and the ore removed to Carter's shaft by the tramroad, and hauled by the steam-whim. Our prospects at present, in the western mine, are much better than for sometimes past, as the water in Beck's sinks is somewhat decreased, and ten men have taken there on tribute. Should no unforseen hinderance occur, we hope to break, bring to surface, and dress about 200 tons of ore during the course of the present month. Mr. Goundry reports from the smelting works that the various operations are progressing satisfactorily, and that he will forward to Cologne about 85 tons of lead as the produce of the campaign.

The DUN MOUNTAIN COPPER MINING COMPANY state that the survey by Mr. Hacket is being proceeded with, and a circumstantial report is promised from that gentleman within two months from the date of last letters (Feb. 12), until the arrival of which it is impossible to form an opinion upon any correct data of the value of the property or the measures to be adopted. In the meantime, although the rails sent out will have reached their destination, no expense has been incurred towards forming the railroad, that being delayed until further information is acquired. The directors hope to receive Mr. Hacket's promised report in time to lay before the general meeting of shareholders in July next.

The CENTRAL AMERICAN MINING COMPANY have reports from A lotepeque to April 2.—During the last month we dispatched to Yzabal 197 bags of first-class silver ore, each bag weighing 6 arrobas net, making upwards of 13 tons. The total weight of ore already remitted to Yzabal up to March 31 is about 49 tons. The stopes in the mine of San Pantaleon are still holding good; they have yielded the past month 21½ tons, of which 11 tons is first-class ore; and there is every probability that the vein in these points will continue highly productive; double the above quantity, or more, of best ore could be extracted from these stopes if considered necessary, but 11 or 12 tons are as many as we can send away in a month. The scarcity of hides for making bags precludes the possibility of doing more. In the eastern ground in San Pantaleon, there is nothing new save the disordered state of the lode in San Damasio end. What appears to be its wall was yesterday cut into, after driving a short distance on a small branch having a slight northerly bearing.

Mining Report for the Month ending March 27:—San Pantaleon: San Vicente level has been extended east, by two men, 4½ varas, at $5 per vara; the lode in this end is 1 ft. wide, and at present poor. In consequence of the disordered state of the lode in the San Damasio level, produced by a horse of ground, which came in about three weeks since, there has been only 2 varas driven east on its course, by two men, at $5 per vara. Delay has been occasioned by cross-cutting and driving on branches to discover the direction of the lode; this, I am sorry to state, has not yet been satisfactorily proved; consequently, instead of the proposed winze, I have set a rise in Dolores level some 6 varas in advance of the present end; this will be holed to the above level about the time when the end is advanced the before-mentioned number of varas, and being carried up on the course of the lode, must clear the doubt as to its position. In Dolores level 2½ varas have been driven east, by two men, at $7 per vara; the lode is 20 in. wide, and contains a little ore, but I am afraid that there will not be any material alteration take place in the vein until the ground changes, which has been very hard for some time past. The winze sinking from San Vicente to San Damasio level has been sunk 4¼ varas, by two men, at 24½ per vara: the lode is from 15 to 18 in. wide, presenting a very promising appearance, and is improving as the winze is deepened. No. 1 stope, in the back of San Damasio level, has been worked by two men and a boy; the lode here is still looking well, and producing 12 cwts. of rich ore per fathom. In No. 2 stope, in back of same level, the lode, which has greatly improved during the month, is worth 1 ton of rich ore per fathom, wrought by two men and a boy. The ore branch in No. 1 stope, in back of Dolores level, is 4 in. wide, and will produce from 6 to 7 cwts. of rich ore per fm. The ground is rather hard in this stope.—Dressing Department: Since Feb. 27, 21½ tons of ore have been extracted and returned from San Pantaleon Mine, consisting of 8 tons 13 cwts., assaying 359 ozs. of silver per ton of ore; 2 tons 7 cwts., assaying 278 ozs.; 4 tons 9 cwts., assaying 177 ozs.; and 6 tons 3 cwts., assaying 93 ozs. of silver per ton.

The WORTHING MINING COMPANY remark upon the mines surrounding the Bremer:—The Kanmantoo Mine has been at work under a company, of whom Mr. Sidney is the principal, for about two years. For a long time their raising did not exceed, say, 20 tons per month. During this period they were trying to make the mine pay its way, by taking every bit of ore they could see and having no tutwork going. At last they changed their plan, and sunk and drove on the course of the lode, sometimes in dead ground, and sometimes in ore. They are now raising 70 to 100 tons per month, and we understand are more than paying their way, although the ore is of a low per centage; but perhaps this is mainly to be accounted for by having their own smelting works. At the Wheal Friendship Mine a steam-engine was put up to drain the mine to the 20. At this level a great many fathoms have been driven, the lode regular, and about 20 in. wide, containing some black ore, but very little saving work. At one part a few stones of copper pyrites were met with, producing about 24 per cent.; this induced a few persons to join Mr. Bird (who was working the mine alone) to sink the shaft another 10 fms. The shaft is now down between 25 and 26 fms., and but a short distance from the lode, where several small droppers of yellow copper are met with, showing very strongly in favour of the lode being of the same character. This mine is of especial interest in our case, because it is situated on the same run of lodes as the Bremer, and the ore below the 12 or 13 partakes of the same nature and character as the Bremer in the shallow workings. It is expected that the lode will be cut in the shaft within a month from this time; the result is looked to with much interest, as it will go to show whether the usual changes in well-defined lodes are met with here the same as in Cornwall. At the surface the lode was small, showing iron, gossan, with quartz and copper; good bunches of carbonate ores were met with to the 10, and some 300 tons were raised. During the present working the carbonates are found to continue to about the 12, when dead ground comes in for a fathom or two, and then the change takes place to black ore, with mundic and iron. At the 20 the lode is poor, as above described, and it now remains to be seen whether the next change is not into yellow copper of a permanent character. We shall inform you of the result of the deeper sinking when we learn what it is. There is also another mine, the Mount Barker Creek, at work, situated about four miles west of Bremer. Considerable quantities of carbonates have been raised there, and they are found to continue to about 12 fms., where the lode becomes poor, and at 16 fms. still poor, but carrying black ore, and on driving to the hill the lode improves somewhat, carrying black and yellow ore. At this mine the ore has paid the expenses for the last five or six months, and we feel confident that Bremer would have done the same, and more, had it not been for the water preventing our sinking. You will judge from these details that the district in which the above mines are situated is a mineral one, and no doubt that there is a large and profitable field for the employment of capital. We feel that one instance of success by perseverance will be a test for many other properties in the same district, as well as other parts of the colony, and, therefore, take deep interest in watching the progress of these mines as they develope themselves.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WHEAL FLORENCE.—The history of this mine forcibly illustrates the advantages sometimes derived from the application of a little scientific knowledge. The mine, which is situated near Lydford, Devonshire, was unsuccessfully worked some years since down to the 10 fathom level, below adit, for lead, and after considerable outlay was abandoned as valueless, in ignorance of the fact that the richest silver ore perhaps ever discovered in the country was left standing in the back of the adit and levels, and even interspersed amongst the refuse at surface. Yet such was the case, as has been since proved by a careful analysis. Within the next few days 7½ tons of this valuable ore will be sampled, and this before the mine has been fairly put to work, and while the 10 is still under water. When the value of the ore, and the economy of working so shallow a mine, with the advantage of abundant water-power for all purposes are considered, it must be evident that Wheal Florence holds out prospects of great and immediate results.

WEST TOLVADDEN.—A gentleman who has just visited this mine informs us that the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2½ to 3 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 10*l.* to 12*l.* per ton, Specimens of the lode blasted off in his presence have been forwarded to London; one stone, weighing between 2 and 3 cwts., may be seen, on Monday next, at the office of Messrs. J. J. Reynolds and Son, Royal Exchange-buildings; and also at the office of Mr. J. D. Brunton, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall. The present operations are limited to the sinking a shaft, to test the lode at the junction of the granite.

CROWNDALE.—The lode in the winze sinking below the 30 fm. level is fully 12 ft. wide, 4 ft. of which is very rich quality ore, worth at least 120*l.* per fm.; this is quite a distinct lode, and is going both east and west in unexplored ground. The ground adjoining this sett, East Crowndale, has been taken, and a cross-cut will be put out from the shaft to cut the same lode, which cannot be far off.

HINGSTON DOWN.—In the last 3 fms., driving east in the 65 and 75 fm. levels, a great improvement has taken place; those levels are considerably in advance of the others, consequently a new bunch of ore, and may be said to be opening quite a new mine, being 130 fms. to the east of the shaft. The public generally are not aware of this.

NORTH FORTESCUE.—This young mine presents brighter prospects and greater promise than at any previous period. In addition to the lodes opened on, as noticed in your Journal some weeks since, we have now intersected another north and south lode of great promise, some hundred fathoms east of the one where the gossan is so impregnated with silver. The lode just now cut is close to a flookan course, which runs nearly due north and south, while the lode itself has a bearing of several degrees east of north and west of south. I intend to open on the course of the lode to intersect the flookan, to ascertain the appearance at the junction, then cut through the flookan course to see what effect it produces on the lode. Close to the flookan, on the eastern side, is a lode stone, composed of gossan and quartz, of large dimension—perhaps, 20 cwts. or more, which I calculate has not washed far from the lode; however, the problem will very soon be solved, and I hope North Fortescue will ere long be a productive mine.—WM. VERRAN.

BROWDA MINE (near Callington) is the sett alluded to three weeks since as all taken up, and the capital paid in at the first meeting—a rather rare occurrence now-a-day. We visited the mine, and found what is called a vigorous working—three costeaning pits down to water, and lead work raised from one of them, with spots of lead in the others; an engine-shaft sinking as fast as men can put it to the 20 fm. level—it is already down 7 fms. it a beautiful soft killas, having strings of quartz and mundic dipping into the lode. At 12 fms. a cross-cut is to be put out to cut the lode at that level, when lead is expected; this lode was originally found by men in draining a marsh, and was searched for by many parties subsequently, one of these actually drove many fms. within a foot of the lode, but missed it. Further perseverance disclosed it to the present captain, who is determined to work it with spirit. Materials to set the mine going were purchased for a trifle at the Butterdon Mine, and are already in action at Browda. There is nothing like ready cash in mining.

HOLMBUSH MINE.—We hope our informant may have been in error respecting this mine, when he stated that it is not looking quite so well; we trust that he may have been misinformed. Time will show, and the returns be the best proof. Our desire is at all times to cull correct information, and neither to decry or unduly praise mining properties.

MARKE VALLEY MINE.—An important discovery has been made at the 70, where a lode has been cut said to be worth 80*l.* t o 100*l.* per fm. for copper ore; this will most likely enable this mine to resume dividends. The company richly deserve their reward, having persevered most manfully. This discovery should put the Dunsley Wheal Phœnix people in heart, as it will be of importance to their property to have so good a next-door neighbour.

PENCORSE CONSOLS.—From the reports of the captain of this mine, as well as from those of our correspondents at Leeds, the head quarters of the mine, it would appear it will at length become remunerative; it has struggled long against prejudice and unskilful management. It is gratifying to see mines giving such evidences of wealth after hope being so long deferred. This mine was brought out by Mr. George Henwood in 1852, and now seems likely to realise his predictions, although delayed beyond his promises and expectations.

FREAK OF NATURE.—There is in the possession of Capt. Rowe, of Callington, a very curious stone—chalcedonic quartz, covered with common quartz crystals; at the back is a patch of hornblendic rock, on which grey chalcedony had first formed; this has been overlaid by pure white stone of the same denomination. In splitting the stone from its *locale* a miniature of a person was revealed, about the size miniatures are usually painted; the eye is formed by the dark coloured rock, and the opaque stone on the semi-transparent quartz displays the features; when held against the light it is plainly developed. It is an exceedingly curious stone, somewhat like the celebrated Egyptian pebbles in the British Museum, where Chaucer's portrait is shown; this is equally curious, and is valued extremely by the proprietor, who takes great pleasure in showing it to any persons curious in such matters. As a freak of nature or chance in fracture it is a rare specimen; no intentional effort would have produced this appearance.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—Mr. Henwood's report on this mine is being verified. I have seen to-day some rich work for lead broken from the discovery this week in driving the 15, and it is the general opinion of the neighbourhood that the mine, which has been carried on of late by two or three adventurers, will very shortly become a good property. Capt. Evans has of late inspected this mine.

CORNISH JASPER.—We are glad to find that our remarks on this subject have elicited attention. Preliminary steps are about being undertaken to test the commercial value of this substance, specimens having been sent to town for this purpose; we shall watch the subject with considerable interest, as, if successful, it will afford another instance of valuable mineral property being neglected through carelessness and ignorance, which may be rendered valuable by the aid of science and capital.

THE CONSTANCIA LEAD MINING COMPANY.—A company has just been formed for working the mines of Constancia and Tarsis, situated in the Sierra de Gador, in the south of Spain, only a few miles distant from the populous and rich town of Berja, and with easy and constant communication with the ports of Adra and Almeria, which are reached in a few hours by steamer from Malaga. The Sierra de Gador is the richest and most economically worked of the lead mining districts of Spain, yielding annually from 15,000 to 20,000 tons of pig-lead, which is chiefly exported to Marseilles and America. The pertinencias, or mining grants, owned by the company are secured to the concessionaries in perpetuity under royal titles, on the usual conditions of the mining code of Spain. The capital of the company is fixed at 16,000*l.*, in 3200 shares of 5*l.* each. One-half the whole capital, or 1600 shares fully paid-up, have been alloted to the concessionaries as payment for the mines and plant, and 400*l.* is added for ores raised and work done. Professor Ansted is the managing director, and the other members of the board are gentlemen of high standing in the City of London, and the conduct of the mines in Spain has been, and is, entrusted to Mr. Frederick Burr, an experienced mining engineer, and by long residence familiar with the customs and people of Spain. Prof. Ansted, in reporting upon the mines, states that the works at Constancia, at present in active operation, are two—one for discovery at the boundary, next Guerrero, to cut a course of rich ore known to enter the ground from the south; and the other for ore discovered from another shaft. The prospects of Constancia Mine are, in all respects, most favourable, as sufficient reserves exist to secure a supply of ore during the rest of the current year, while the trial works from the boundary shaft may at any time lay open the course of solid ore which has proved so profitable in the neighbouring mine. The works from the south shaft continue to develope the orey floor there discovered. The Tarsis sett is crossed by several courses and veins of orey limestone, from some of which ore has been extracted near the surface, whilst others have been cut at a moderate depth in the adjacent mines.

Messrs. Von Dadelszen and North write (May 21)—"We have to-day received advice, per telegraph, that the sale of tin by the Dutch Trading Company, will be held on the 6th of July next, at Rotterdam, and consist of 183,034 slabs, with liberty to add 10,000 slabs, if arrived in time. In lots of 500 slabs each, prompt 6th of Sept., and no further sale to take place till 1st June, 1856."

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—J. Trewin, May 17: I cannot speak of any change in the 10 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, since I last wrote. The lode in the 10 east, on the south lode, is yielding 5 cwts. of lead per fm. There has but little been done in the 10 west since last reported; the men are engaged in taking down a piece of ground at the south side of the engine-shaft for a barrow-road. The lode in the adit, west of the said shaft is yielding saving work for lead. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the adit, west of the engine-shaft, is much the same as stated in my last report—worth 4 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the adit, west of the eastern shaft, is much the same as for some time past, producing stones of lead ore. The lode in the 10, west of the eastern-shaft, is worth about 9 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of the 10, east of the engine-shaft, are worth 7 cwts. of lead per fm.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—T. Trelease, S. Uren, May 19: No alteration in the lode in Field's engine-shaft since our last report. The north lode in the 140, west of the flookan, is a little improved, being about 8 in. wide, producing some good ore, but not of much value. No lode is yet intersected in the 140 cross-cut, east of the flookan. The main lode in the 120, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is worth 25*l.* per fm. This lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 110, east of said shaft, is worth 50*l.* per fm. The lode in the 110, driving east of the above shaft, is worth from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per fm. No. 3 winze sinking under the 100, on this lode, is now holed to the 110, and we have set a pitch to the west of said winze to six men, at 1*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.* We consider this to be a very good piece of ground, and likely to produce a large quantity of ore. Our tribute department is much as usual.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—James Barrett, May 19: Since my last communication of progress in this mine we have discovered a lode in Cox's engine-shaft; it is 6 in. wide, underlaying south, composed of quartz, mundic, and blende, with occasional spots of yellow copper and a little lead ore; this I think is the new caunter lode, it appears to be disordered by a bed of quartz, which passes through the shaft. The shaft is down 10 fms. 4 feet under adit; we have had very cross ground in this shaft, with an increase of water, which retarded our sinking; however, by the end of this month we shall get down to the 12 fathom level. All the other work is being prosecuted with speed.

ASHBURTON UNITED.—Wm. Hosking, May 19: Since my report of the 6th inst. we have satisfactorily arranged for the water for stamping, dressing, hauling, &c., and have commenced clearing and repairing the leat to convey the same to the mine—a distance of five miles; when this is completed, which will be as quickly as possible, we hope to have as much water as the above-named purposes will require. I have also set Parry's engine-shaft to be cleared and well secured with timber from surface to adit, at 45*s.* per fm., also an adit-shaft on Brother's copper lode to be cleared and secured, at 10*s.* per fm. The men employed about this have discovered some beautiful stones of copper ore. The contractor for building the engine-house, &c., is getting on with the work as fast as possible, but from the difficulty he has in getting horses to draw stone he is not making such progress as I could wish. The water-wheel and stamps are now completed, and we are busily engaged in laying out floors and levelling ground for laying down a railroad to remove the tinstuff from Teague's shaft to the stamps, a distance of 130 fathoms. The tribute pitches are looking very well, and we have commenced sampling the tributers' ores broken during the past month.

BALLYMONEEN.—W. Barkla, May 15: In sinking the winze below the 15, in consequence of a little ground made between the sulphur, it is not looking altogether so well to-day as it has been; yet, notwithstanding, we have still good sulphur; sunk since last report 4 ft.—total, 3 fms. 3 ft.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. Macdonald, R. Pellow, May 13: The cross-cut from the bottom of the engine-shaft has been driven west 56 feet, and we have cut another vein of spar, containing spots of lead and copper ore; the ground is become harder for driving, and there is an increase of water in the end. The lode in the north end, which last week made a turn to the west, has come round to its former direction—15° E. of N.; it is now 3 ft. wide, and worth 10 cwts. of lead, and 3 tons of mundic per fm. No. 1 stope is 6 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons of copper, 10 cwts. of lead, and 10 tons of mundic per fm. No. 3 stope is 9 feet wide, and worth fully 2½ tons of lead, 1½ ton of copper, and 10 tons of mundic per fm. The lode in the south drift is worth 1½ ton of copper and 12 tons of mundic per fm. The costeaning party not having come upon any lode, we intend removing them elsewhere. On account of the great drought which has prevailed here for some time back we have only been able to put to pile about 6 tons of copper and 1 ton of lead ore, with 20 tons of mundic since last report, but have spalled and cobbed a considerable quantity of lead and copper ore for the crusher. We have shipped 140 tons of mundic per *Mariner* for Garston, and are in treaty for a vessel to carry some copper ore to Woodend.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Hodge, J. Mitchell, May 20: The lode in the shallow adit north end, which we have been driving on, is at present small. We, have, however, another portion of the lode made its appearance from the south, about 20 in. wide; this presents a very kindly appearance, being composed of gossan, quartz, and a little black ore, more like the lode in the engine-shaft than any part yet seen; it is letting out more water, and will, no doubt, be much larger in a few feet driving; ground in the end still good.—South End: The men here are still stoping, but will resume their places again to-morrow.—Middle Adit: The lode here is still large, and presents a very favourable appearance for making ore. There is ore now in almost every stone, but not enough to value. The ground is still good for driving; we are pushing on with all the work connected with the engine as fast as its nature will admit. We have had three days' wet weather, that has thrown us back a great deal with the outdoor work; we hope in our next to say on what day we shall be ready to start it for good. We have commenced burning the tinstuff, which at present appears to be equal to our advices. Nothing new in any other part of the mine.

BEDFORD UNITED.—James Phillips, May 18: We are driving by the side of the lode in the 148 fm. level east and west. The lode in the 130 east is looking more promising than for some weeks past, producing a little saving work. The stopes throughout the mine are yielding about the same quantity of ore per fathom as last reported. We have not taken down the lode in the 115 fm. level west. The lode in the new shaft, in the bottom of this level, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. There is nothing new in any other part of the mine.

BODCOLL.—F. Evans, May 17: The ground in the bottom of the 10 is not so favourable for stoping as I at first anticipated; consequently it will take the men two or three days longer than the time named in my last, after which they will immediately commence sinking Evans's shaft below the said level.

BOG MINE.—E. Rogers, May 18: In the rise in the back of Perkins's level the lode is 1 foot wide, and worth for lead and blend 5*l.* per fathom. In the stope east of the shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 15*l.* per fathom. In the stope west of ditto the lode is 6 inches wide, and worth 8*l.* per fathom; I expect an improvement in the stope shortly, as there is a rich bunch of lead ore gone down in the level above. In the end driving east the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the two pitches in the back of the 26 yard level the men are getting good wages, at their respective tributes—8*l.* per ton for lead, and 20*s.* per ton for blende. We sampled on the 13th instant, computed, 32 tons of lead ore, and are preparing another parcel with all possible dispatch.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, May 15: The summen at the engine-shaft are cutting a plat in the 60, preparatory to the sinking of the diagonal shaft below the 60. In the 60, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. to 2½ ft. wide, yielding some good work for lead, with blende and copper ore. In the 60, east of King's north lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, producing stones of lead and ore, not to value. In the 60, east of ditto, on south lode, the lode is small and poor. In the 50, east of King's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding lead and copper ore—tribute ground. We have put up a rise from the back of the 50 to the 40 in the past month, which, from the present appearance, will lay open some good tribute ground. In the 40, east of Austin's, the lode is 14 in. wide—good tribute ground. In the 30, east of Austin's, the lode is 20 in. wide, producing stones of ore; we purpose driving 6 feet east in this end and rise to hole to Syrett's shaft, which will be about 4½ fathoms. In the 20, west of Austin's south lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding copper, lead, and blende—a kindly looking lode. We purpose driving the 20, east of Syrett's, on the south lode, and the 30, west of ditto, as soon as we hole the rise to the shaft; this is all be can do at present, or until we cut Austin's shaft down to the 30; at present we cannot dispatch the stuff. Our tribute at present is without much change to notice. We have about 23 tons of lead dressed, and in 10 days I hope to have 30 tons in readiness for sampling, also 30 to 35 tons of blende.

BRONFLOYD (Limited).—M. Barbary, May 18: The south lode in the 17, west of cross-cut, has improved during the last week, yielding at present from ¾ to 1 ton of ore per fm. The completion of the erection of our machinery is drawing rapidly to a close, and we are progressing favourably with the laying out of the new dressing floors.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, May 20: The 10, driving east on the north part of Bryntail lode, has slightly improved in quality since last reported on. The new or No. 4 cross-cut has been driven south on the lode 4 ft., which contains small cubes and a mixture of lead ore: the last hole blasted threw out more ore than usual; therefore, I expect my next will advise you of a great improvement. We are saving all the stuff from the forebreast, and a portion from the cross-cut for dressing.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—J. Hambly, May 18: I am glad to inform you that we have dropped the lift to the bottom of the mine, and hope in a few days to have the water in fork to the bottom, we shall then cut down the shaft to the bottom, put in casing and dividing before we begin to sink. In cutting down the end of the shaft we broke some good orey stuff, almost sufficient to save; a finer looking lode without a course of ore cannot be seen. I shall put on three more men in order to complete the shaft for sinking as soon as possible, as I believe we shall soon get ore after we begin to sink.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—R. Northey, May 17: We have commenced the 70 fm. level; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; we shall put in footway, case and divide down the shaft from the 60 to the 70 this week, fix lift, &c. The lode in the 60 west is small and poor at present. The stope in the 60, west of shaft, is not looking quite so well. The winze in the bottom of the 50 is worth 10 cwts. per fm. We are drawing from the old mine, and everything works well. No change in the stope or level to notice in the old mine since last reported.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—Wm. B. Collom, May 18: In the adit end, after passing through a good orey lode for 20 fms., the lode in the end has become poorer, and the ground harder for driving. In the 12 east the lode is small, containing stones of ore. The water from the end is increasing, which we consider a favourable indication. There are 25 fms. more to drive in this level to get under the eastern bunch of ore driven through in the adit level. The engine-shaft is divided off and cased down to the 24, and there are driven east in this level 4 fms.; there are about 2 fms. more to drive to reach the course of ore gone down in the bottom of the 12; but, from the favourable change in the ground, and the rich stones of ore in the lode, as well as the increase of water, we anticipate cutting the ore nearer the cross-course than in the 12, and adit levels. The stopes in back of the 12 are looking well. The masons are getting on fast with the building the engine-house for the 40-in. cylinder steam-engine. From the improvement in the standard we anticipate the sale of our ore on Thursday will fully equal the amount stated at the meeting.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, May 18: In the 50 east, on the caunter, the lode is nearly 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 10 west the lode is small. In the winze sinking under the 10 the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capels, mundic, blende, and occasional stones of ore.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Rich, May 18: The lode at the boundary shaft is still poor, and underlaying north very fast. We are pushing on the cross-cut south as fast as possible; there is no alteration in the end as yet worthy of notice.

CARMARTHEN UNITED.—T. Williams, R. Sanders, May 20: The 12 south has been driven during the past week 9 ft.; the lode continues just as last reported. We have set the same level to drive north at 60*s.* per fm.; the lode produces a little lead, but at present is rather disordered by a slide, which we passed through in sinking the shaft. We are preparing to sink under the 12, and are promised our lift of pumps from the foundry the early part of next week.

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberts, May 18: The tutwork bargains continue much the same as reported last week. The tribute pitches are turning out well. We calculate to sample on the 26th instant about 80 tons of ore.

CASTELL.—F. Evans, May 17: The 10, east and west of the engine-shaft, are now being driven by a full number of men in each; the ground in both these levels being hard,

only slow progress can be made; the shaft here will be in course of sinking in a few days. The water was brought through the new leat, and into the one previously made, from Nantrus to the mine. There is nothing doing at present at surface.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—R. Harry: The lode in the deep adit end is about 3 ft. wide, worth 2 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes north-west of the rise is 2½ ft. wide, yielding from 12 to 14 cwts. of good quality ore per fm. The lode in the stopes south-east of No. 3 winze is about 4 ft. wide, with a promising appearance, and continues to yield 18 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the cross branch are now producing 7 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in No. 4 winze is 18 in. wide, yielding a little ore, but not much to value at present. There are about 8 tons of lead ore on the floors, and we are daily adding more to the quantity, and are also making good progress in dressing the same for the next sampling.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, May 18: During the last week there has been no alteration in this mine to notice.

COLLEGE.—A. Braithwaite, T. Murray, May 17: We have delivered 1 ton of lead to Armagh the last week, and have 1 ton 11 cwts. in store. The machinery is all in good working order.

CWM ERFIN.—May 18: We have started the 69 fm. level east of the drawing-shaft; the lode in the end is about 3 ft. wide, composed chiefly of killas, with veins of soft spar, but unproductive for lead ore. The lode in the 57 fm. level has a very promising appearance, being full 5 ft. wide, yielding 12 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the stope over the back of the 57 fm. level, west of the winze, is on an average 4½ ft. wide, yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 45 fm. level, going east of cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, quartz, blende, and lead ore, yielding, of the latter 15 cwts. per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level, over the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead per fathom. The stope in the back of the same, and 10 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields about the same quantity. The stope in the 17 fm. level, east of the cross-cut, yields 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 32 fm. level, going east of the cross-cut, is 2½ feet wide, composed principally of killas, branches of quartz, blende, and lead ore, looking a little more promising towards the bottom of the end; the stope over the back of this level, 7 fms. east of the cross-cut, yields 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom; the stope in the back of ditto, and 7 fms. west of the cross-cut, yields 1¼ ton of lead ore per fathom; the rise in the back of this level, over the cross-cut, has been communicated with the winze coming down against it, which has nicely ventilated this ection of the mine. The 20 fm. level has been started east and west of the cross-cut; the lode in those ends has a similar appearance, being about 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fathom each. We are clearing and securing the old north workings in the 10 fm. level, and expect to have fixed the sight for the new cross-cut before next report.

CWM SEBON.—J. Boundy, May 17: The ground in the 70 end west has got a little harder for exploring; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 9 cwts. per fm. for lead; the lode in the 70 end east is 3 ft. wide, presenting a very kindly appearance, but not quite so good for lead as last reported. In the 60 end east no lode has been taken down during the last fortnight; we have opened on its course about 9 ft.; the lode presents a very kindly appearance, and we may expect an improvement here when the lode is taken down. In the winze sinking below the 60, west of engine-shaft, the men have completed cutting the ground for fixing tackle, put in dam, taken up the water, &c., and are now engaged in sinking the winze, but no lode has been taken down. No. 1 stope in the back of the 60, east of engine-shaft, is worth 10 cwts. per fm. for lead. There is no alteration in the cross-cut since I last wrote. Our tribute is without change to notice. All other operations on the mine are progressing favourably.

DALE.—R. Niness, May 20: This week we have been engaged principally in works necessary for sinking. The lead is going down in the bottom of our level on the run of the Pipe vein. Johnson's lode is much the same.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—Thos. Neill, May 18: There is no change to notice in the different cross-cuts. In the driving east on the midway south lode the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of Bastard's level, on the north lode, were let on Saturday last to 12 men, at 12s. per ton; the lode produces 10 tons of ore per fathom. At William and Mary, the lode in the adit level is improved, being now 5 feet wide, and worth 2 tons of ore per fm. There is no other alteration to notice.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—T. Bawden, May 19: We have driven the cross-cut from the diagonal shaft in the 100 fm. level 3½ fms.; the ground has been very spare for driving, but is now very much better. The pitch in back of the 80, west of slide, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. The pitch in back of the 80, east of slide, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The pitch in back of the 60 is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The pitch in back of the 40 is worth 1 ton of ore per fm.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.—J. Williams, May 19: We are now engaged lengthening the shaft above the water level to make room for the timber, and we intend to put in a dam to keep back the water that will always be draining through the sand when we have wet weather. From the quantity of rain we had yesterday the river rose to a very great height; the water was from 2 to 3 ft. up in the level; I hope in a few days the water that is now coming through the sand will be drained off.

— May 20: Most of the water coming through the sand from the rain we had is drained; I hope, therefore, to get the shaft cleared up, and the lift fixed, so as to be sinking on the lode by Monday. I intend working the lift with a breakstaff with three boys, one in each core of eight hours.

EAST BERTHA CONSOLS.—W. Goss, May 20: We have commenced vigorous operations at this mine by sinking a western shaft near the boundary of Lady Bertha, also in cutting down the shaft, which is already sunk 13 fms. deep on a most splendid gossan lode, and produced some good stones of copper ore; this being done, a steam-engine will be at once erected, so that no time will be lost in developing this valuable property.

EAST CARN BREA.—Thos. Glanville, May 15: Tutwork Setting: The engine-shaft to sink under the adit level by 12 men, at 15l. per fm.; the shaft is down 9 fms. 2 ft. 3 in. below the adit; the lode is divided into two parts, each of the branches producing green carbonate and grey copper ore. The adit level to drive east of the engine-shaft by two men at 3l. per fathom; lode 1 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mixed with grey and black copper ore.

EAST DAREN.—May 18: The ground in Taylor's shaft, sinking below the 80, is hard, consequently, the progress is slow. The lode in the 80 west is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate and lead ore, yielding 1½ ton of the latter per fm. The lode in the same level, driving west of the winze, 10 fms. east of shaft, on the north part of the lode, is 3 to 4 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fm. No lode has been taken down in the 68 west in consequence of the level being full of stuff. The 56, driving west, is not looking quite so well as when last reported on; lode 6 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, spar, and lead ore, yielding of the latter about 1 ton per fm. The four stopes in the back of this level still continue to look well. The ground in Reed's shaft, sinking below the 56, is favourable for sinking. The stope in the back of the 44 west is yielding 1½ ton of lead ore fm. The lode in the stope east is 3 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stope, 20 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. Nothing has been done in the cross-cut south of Loveden's engine-shaft since my last report, in consequence of not having for the present room to put the stuff below. The lode in the 44, driving east of cross-cut, is disordered by a cross joint, yielding some stones of lead ore, but not to value. The level driving east under new pool is stopped for the present, and the men are now assisting in our dressing department, so as to be quite ready for our next sampling. The level driving west is being worked with all speed. We have a full supply of water, and everything in the dressing department is progressing satisfactorily.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, May 15: In the engine-shaft the lode is 1½ foot wide, with occasional stones of ore, ground favourable for sinking. In the 33 west the lode is 1 foot wide, containing good stones of ore.—North Lode: In the 22 east the lode is about 10 in. wide, yielding some good ore, and very kindly. In the 22, west of King's the lode is small and poor. In the 12, east of Mathews's, there is a branch of ore 4 in. wide. In the 12 east, on the extreme north branch, the branch is small, yielding a little black oxide of copper. The shafts and cross-cuts are progressing with all possible speed, but have no particular change to notice in the past week.

— J. Delbridge, May 19: I beg to inform you that in the 22, east of Mathew's cross-cut, the lode is from 3 to 12 in. wide; for 3 ft. up from the bottom the lode is very good: also in the 12 east, on the same lode, we have a lode 6 to 8 in. wide, with a good branch of ore at this point. We are just over the 22. At the engine-shaft the lode unproductive. In the 33 west some stones of ore. At Mathew's shaft there are some stones of ore, but not to value. In the 22 cross-cut the ground is favourable. In the adit no change to notice. We have an object before us—the extreme north lode—and being poor in the 12 we thought it advisable to open on it in the back at surface, which we have done, and discovered some good gossan, but at present we are not free free from the clay. We have a fine stone of ore now sent up; we hope it will yield still better.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—G. E. Tremayne, May 18: The lode in the 40, north and south, is not so productive as last reported, although maintaining a very kindly appearance, and there is no doubt will soon improve again. In the winze in the 30 fm. level south the lode is still worth 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, May 19: There is no change to report on this week.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—May 15: Redruth Consols Lode: In the 46, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 15 inches wide, consisting of quartz, peach, &c.—unproductive. The lode in the 34 east is 2 ft. wide, consisting of quartz, peach, and mundic, with good spots of ore, but not to value. In the rise in the back of the 22, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide—poor; the two stopes in the bottom of the 22, east of the engine-shaft, and east and west of Stephens' winze, are yielding about 3 tons of ore per fathom each. The lode in the 12, east of the engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin, with occasional good stones of copper ore; the two stopes in back of the 12, east of the engine-shaft, are yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. each. Johns' shaftmen are getting on very well. The ground in the 12 fm. level cross-cut south is without alteration. The lode in the adit end, east of the engine-shaft, on the north lode, in 8 inches wide, unproductive.

FOWEY CONSOLS.—P. Rich, Chas. Menett, S. Sampson: The 260, east of Bottrall's shaft, on Trathan's lode, is much as last reported, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 250 the lode is about 5 ft. wide, worth 22l. per fm. The 240, east of Bottrall's shaft, on Bottrall's lode, is about 4 feet wide; it has improved since our last report, and is now worth 60l. per fm. The men driving the 240 fm. level west are put to rise in the back of this level, where the lode will turn out about 3 tons of ore per fm., worth 7l. per ton. Since our last report we have cut the lode in the 230 cross-cut, which is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. of fair quality; we have now commenced to drive east on this lode. The 240, 230, and 180 ends driving east on Trathan's lode, at present are looking poor. In the cross-cut driving in the adit north of Bottrall's shaft we have cut a lode about 1 foot wide, which is kindly, and producing stones of ore. The lode in the 180, west of Union shaft, on Hewett's lode, is still poor. In the 170 the lode will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. of fair quality, and in the 160 will produce about 1½ ton per fm. A winze sinking under the 60, east of Austen's shaft, on John's lode, will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. The ground in the 60 cross-cut going north is still favourable for driving. The adit driving west, north of Carrogatt shaft, on Rashleigh's lode, is looking very promising, and will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. At our surveying on Saturday last we set three new pitches—two at 9s. 9d. each, and one at 10s. 6d. in 1l. We have put a new 40-feet water-wheel to work to pump water from the 80, and it works admirably; this will effect a considerable saving in coals, &c., and in taking off the water from Austen's engine. The other pitches and bargains are looking just the same as when they were last reported.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, May 19: In the 50 fm. level there is no alteration to notice since last report; the different stopes continue much the same as last week. Knott's stope, in the back of the 36, lode 5 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fm. Harris's stope, in the back of the 36, lode 6 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fm. Bickle's stope, in the back of the 36, lode 5 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. Daw's stope, in the bottom of the 24, lode 4 ft. wide, worth from 8l. to 9l. per fm.

GELLIRHEIRON.—R. Northey, May 15: We have cut into the lode in the 30 cross-cut about 5 ft., and have commenced to drive west on its course, which is worth 7 cwts. per fm. We shall commence another level east as soon as the men who are driving west get in a few fathoms out of the way. The lode in the 8 fm. level is small and poor. No. 2 stope, in the back of the 15, is not looking quite so well. All the rest of our operations are progressing satisfactorily.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—John Webb, May 18: The rise in the back of the 96 is 7½ fms. above that level; the men have a contract to communicate to the 86. In the 66 west we have an improving lode, being 2 ft. wide, good tinstuff. The 56 will be suspended until the rise is holed to the 36, the men's stent is to complete it to the 36; we are not taking down any lode here. In taking down 5 fms. of lode in the 36 driving, I am glad to say it is looking well, still opening out good tin ground, in the eastern direction. The stopes generally are in good order, and yielding much tinstuff. Our last sale of tin has not varied much from previous sales, being 18 tons.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, May 20: The sinking of the whim-shaft has been commenced. There is no change to notice in the ground in the 87 west. The price per fm. for uncovering the lode in the back of the 107 east is 1l. The lode in the 107 east is composed of peach and copper ore. The latter is produced in saving quantities, and the lode improving. The lode in the 107 west, in the immediate end, appears to be disordered. It is at present small and unproductive.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, May 19: The lode at Lyle's shaft, sinking below the 80, is 2½ ft. wide, producing some good copper ore. In the 80, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm. In the 80 east no lode has been taken down in the past week. In the 70 the lode is 1¼ ft. wide, producing 3 tons per fm. In the 40 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons per fm.

GREAT TAMAR.—B. Robins, May 19: The eastern lead lode is just the same as last reported, full 5 ft. wide, a very kindly lode. In the adit, where we are driving to cut the western lead lode, we have met with several branches of gossan and prian, and the ground still continues favourable for driving. We have sunk on the south copper lode about 2 fms., and have the lode full 8 ft. wide, composed of gossan, prian, quartz, and good stones of copper ore; a splendid looking lode.

— A. Down, May 19: According to request, I have minutely inspected the above mine, in which I find there have been discovered two north and south lodes, or lead courses. No. 1, or western, which is about 4 feet wide, containing splendid flookan, prian, and quartz. There is now being driven an adit cross-cut for the purpose of intersecting the above-named lode 50 fms. to the south from where it has already been laid open, which lode traverses the sett a distance of 500 fms. No. 2, or eastern lead lode, is about 6 feet wide, composed of gossan, prian, mundic, and quartz, of a promising character. There are also two east and west, or copper lodes, the northern of which is about 3 feet wide, composed of good capel, gossan, quartz, and prian. The southern copper lode has been opened on to the depth of 2 fms., at which point it is full 9 ft. wide, composed of splendid gossan, flookan, capel, quartz, prian, mundic, and some rich spots and stones of yellow copper ore, some of which I yesterday broke from the then bottom of the shode pit, and a box of which I expect will reach you ere the receipt of this; this is the most beautiful lode I have seen for some time. Taking everything into consideration, the easy carriage of ores, materials, &c., my opinion is that it is a first-rate concern, and if properly developed will in no long time turn out to be highly remunerative to the adventurers. There is one good feature to look at—that this mineral property is in a first-rate mining locality, and ought to be worked with spirit.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Arthur, May 15: We have commenced driving the 190 east and west of Copper-house shaft; the lode in the former is 2½ ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm.; the lode in the latter is worth 9l. per fm. The lode in the 180, west of this shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 9l. per fm. The lode in the 170 east, on the north part, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 30l. per fm.; this lode, where we cut it 7 fathoms further east, is quite as valuable as reported last week—45l. per fm. The south part of the lode in this level is 3 feet wide, producing stones of yellow ore. In the 160, west of Copper-house shaft, we are cross-cutting south; we are of opinion, from the lode being intersected by a small cross-course, that it is thrown south. The lode in the winze sinking below the 160 is worth 8l. per fathom. The lode in Roberts's pitch, in bottom of this level, is worth from 50l. to 60l. per fm. No change in the 148.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—John Jenkin, May 18: The lode in the 61 is about 15 in. wide, containing mundic and lead, looking very promising. In the stopes above this level the lode on the caunter is 18 in. wide, producing 1½ ton of lead ore per fm.; the ground still continues hard. The lode in the 51, on the caunter, is 14 in. wide, turning out about 1 ton of lead ore per fm. In the stopes below the 51, east of No. 5 winze, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth about 15 cwts. per fm. All other parts in the mine are without alteration since my last communication.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Nancarrow, May 15: We have taken down all the lode necessary in each end of the engine-shaft, it presents the same appearance as last week. There is a little increase of water in the 100 east, but in the 98 cross-cut it is rather abated; the lode here is not rich, not being far enough east for the ore gone down in Chynoweth's bottoms. This is now nearly drained, and we hope to reach the bottom next week. There are now two pares of men rising and one pair sinking in Fielding's shaft, all of whom are making good progress; and it will be quite time in the beginning of next month to begin about a skip-road in the upper part of this shaft. There is no alteration to notice in any of the levels, but in the tribute department our prospects are rather improving.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—T. Gill, May 18: Wheal Metal: The 50, west of John's shaft, on Schneider's lode, is 2½ feet wide, worth 12l. per fm. The 90, west of engine-shaft, on Schneider's lode, is 4 feet wide, worth 10l. per fm. The 70, west of engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1 foot wide, spotted throughout with tin ore, but poor. The 80, west of engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 2 feet wide, worth 20l. per fm. The 90, west of engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1½ foot wide, worth 8l. per fm. The 100, west of engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1½ foot wide, and worth 10l. per fm. The 110, west of engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 2 feet wide, worth 20l. per fm. The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 110, is 1 foot wide, and spotted throughout with tin ore, but poor. There has been no change for the last week in the 70 cross-cut, driving north to intersect the north lode, driven this week 4 ft. The stopes in back of the 80, west of engine-shaft, on Metal lode, are worth 12l. per fm. Teague's shaftmen are cutting a plat in the 40, for the purpose of resuming the sinking of the shaft.—Old Mine: The 40, driving west of Pearce's winze, west of Sand Bank shaft, on Trueman's lode, is 4 feet wide, worth 25l. per fm. The 40, driving west of Sand Bank shaft, on Trueman's lode, is 1 foot wide, and spotted throughout with tin ore. The Sand Bank shaftmen are put to divide and case it from the 40 to to the 52, for the purpose of bringing the steam-whim kibble to bottom. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 248, east of Bounder shaft; it is a very important point for us to communicate this level with Crease's shaft as soon as possible; we shall take down the lode in this level next week. The 115 cross-cut, driving north of Woolf's shaft, for the purpose of intersecting Trueman's lode, which is still wet, and shows indications of a lode being near; drove last week 4 feet. We are making good progress in putting in our double skip roads in Bounder shaft; we are working the skip to the 60, and I expect by the end of the week to have the roads completed to the 124. We dropped our lift in Bounder shaft to-day 9 fms. 3 ft. below the 274, and I expect that the bottom of our lift is now within 8 or 10 fms. of the bottom of the mine. We are making good progress in our dressing department, and hope to have a good parcel of tin for sale at our usual time. The stamps, and all the other machinery throughout the mines, are working well.

GWYDYR PARK.—H. Rawson, May 20: In driving the Cross Mawr level the ground is very tight, and the lode is rather disordered at present, in consequence of some joints running across; the lode is about 10 in. wide, which contains some mixture of lead ore. In a few fathoms further driving I expect the lode will form a junction.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, May 17: The lode in the 60, east of the shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing some stones of ore in floors. In the 40 east the lode is 2½ feet wide, a very fine looking lode, worth at present 2 tons of good quality ore per fathom. At West Hawkmoor the ground is still very hard, so that our progress is slow, although driving by nine men.

HERODSFOOT.—James Wolferstan, May 17: We sampled 85 tons of ore on Saturday last, for which we hope to obtain a good price, as it is as nice clean a pile of ore as any we have ever had. The heavy rain we had about a month ago caused us much inconvenience and trouble underground, but I am happy to say the water is again in fork, and all the pitwork and machinery in good order. The mine altogether is in a good healthy state, and there is every reason to anticipate a continuance of the present returns. The following is a fair estimate of the value of the lode:—In the back of the 127, No. 1 stope is worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; and No. 2, 15 cwts.: the end is not driving at present, but will be set again shortly. In the 117 the lode in the end is worth 9 cwts. of ore per fm., and the ground easy for driving. In back of the level, No. 1 stope is worth 9 cwts.; No. 2, 8 cwts.; No. 3, 10 cwts.; and No. 4, 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 106 we are not driving, but rising for ventilation by the side of the lode. The stopes in back of the level are yielding—No. 1, 12 cwts.; No. 2, 7 cwts.; No. 3, 8 cwts.; and No. 4, 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 82 the lode in the end is worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm., and ground easy for driving. No. 1 stope, in the back, is worth 7 cwts.; and No. 2, 10 cwts. per fm.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, May 19: In consequence of an accident taking place in the underground balance-bob, little has been done at Morris's shaft since last report. The engine is again working satisfactorily, and the shaft resumed sinking. The lode in the 75 east is equally large, although containing less ore than last reported on. The lode in the 65 east is large, and is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. Other places continue without change to notice.

HOLMBUSH.—May 18: The lode in the ends east and west of the cross-cut in the 145 west continues to yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The end south on the lead lode in the 145 is suspended until it is intersected and drained by our driving west on the flap-jack lode at a point 40 fms. further south. The stopes in the back of the 160, east of diagonal shaft, east of Lemon's winze, are now yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The stopes west of Lemon's winze will produce from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the 160, west of diagonal shaft, east and west of Stone's rise, are producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 160 ends, east and west of the diagonal shaft, very little has been done in the past week, owing to there having been water in the level, occasioned by the stoppage of the engine to repair. In the 145 west, on flap-jack lode, the lode in this end is again discovered west of the cross-courses mentioned in my report of last week; there is no part of it yet taken down, but the appearances are very good. We shall not commence driving in the 132, on the lead lode, again for a day or two; preparations are being made to receive the water coming from this level. There is no change in the 124 cross-cut, north of Wall's.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—J. Key: We have holed the shaft to the rise by boring; the shaft and rise are all right, and properly done. The men are squaring the shaft, which will take this day to finish, and by to-morrow I hope that they will make a large hole through to the rise, and commence squaring down the rise and shaft together, which will be as one thing when finished to the bottom of the adit level; this work will take nearly a fortnight to be completed.

HUNTINGDON (Buckfastleigh).—May 20: The prospects continue to improve, both going west of the engine-shaft, which is now completed to the 20, and also in the bottoms. The tributers are also returning their tin ore.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, May 15: The lode in the 135 end is 1 ft. wide, composed of mundic, quartz, and good stones of ore. The lode in the rise in the back of 85 west is 3½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and ore—a very promising lode. Here we are opening tribute ground, and expect shortly to meet with the shoot of ore which was driven through in the 45 west for 14 fms. in length. Should our expectations be realised, there will be a valuable piece of ground laid open at this point. In the 45 west there has not been any lode taken down during the past week, as we calculate to get out of the influence of the cross-course shortly, after which we shall take it down. The lode in the stopes in the back of the same level is worth 16l. per fm. The south part of the lode, where it is intersected by the cross-cut at the above-named level, is 2 ft. wide, a strong kindly lode, composed of peach, mundic, and rich stones of ore. We intend to commence driving east on it at once, where we hope to meet with success. The tribute department is somewhat improved in the past week.—Eastern Mine: In the cross-cut driving west at the 50, towards the whim-shaft, during the past week, we have met with a hard floor of capel, which has rather impeded our progress, but it is again disappearing, and the ground is looking more favourable; it is now driven 1 fm. 2 ft. The 40 cross-cut has been driven north 25 fms. 2 ft., in the same mineralised strata as it has hitherto been.

LADY BERTHA.—J. Metherell, May 19: Moyle's engine-shaft is progressing satisfactorily, and shall be sunk to a 40 fathom level as fast as possible. In the 30 fm. level east we have driven east of the eastern splice of the cross-course about 5 ft.; the lode is not yet well defined, although we are breaking some good stones of ore, but not quite enough to value. I think this end will materially improve shortly, as there is every indication of it. The 30 end west is still unproductive; we are now about 8 fms. behind Robin's winze; the lode is still disordered. In the 20 east we have cut a branch carrying ore, and underlying north towards the lode, also falling into the lode going east, and when they form a junction I think there is every chance of their making ore. Hooper's and Roger's stopes are worth throughout about 2½ tons per fathom. All the pitches in the mine are turning out good work.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—H. Boundy, May 19: The engine-shaft is down 6 ft. below the 20; ground rather hard for sinking. The lode in the 20 east is improved, yielding now about 10 cwts. of ore per fathom. In the 10 west the lode is small and poor. In the 36 east the lode continues to yield 6 cwts. ore per fathom. No lode has as yet been met with in either of the cross-cuts. The stopes throughout the mine are much the same as reported on in my last. Surface operations are going on favourably.

NEW TRELEIGH.—J. Prince, May 19: We have again taken down the lode at Carr's engine-shaft, which is improved, as we anticipated; it is now between 2 and 3 feet wide, and worth from 12l. to 15l. per fm. The ore is not of a high produce at present, because it is accompanied by considerable quantities of mundic and blende, which was also the case at about the same depth in the old mine, on Good Fortune lode, but it gradually improved in depth, and made a good percentage of copper. The lode in the 50 east is about 1 ft. wide, and from the bottom of the end, 3 ft. up, is a good branch of ore about 9 in. in width. The lode in the 50 west is at present small, and so it was in the 40, near the caunter lode. In the 40 we are driving west to reach a better channel of ground, in which alone the lode will be found productive; this ground is making its appearance, and we have something like the Shanger lode forming in the end; this will be proved in another week, and the result shall be made known to you in due course.—P.S. Since writing the above, another hole has been blasted in the lode at Carr's engine-shaft, and a further improvement has taken place; the lode will produce 4 tons of ore per fm.

NEW WHEAL VOR AND EAST WHEAL METAL.—J. Vivian, N. Thomas, May 15: Great North Lode: We have made little progress this week in sinking Harriet engine-shaft under the 30, in consequence of meeting with a hard bar of ground, but hope shortly to get through this; the lode is still large, of the same promising appearance as heretofore. The lode in the 30, driving east of engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, part of which is saving work for tin; in the same level, driving west of said shaft, the lode is large, and very promising in appearance, producing a little tin. At Penpraze, we continue to clear the adit level through the old miners' works at the rate of 3 fms. per week: the rubbish is equally as productive as at any former period; we have this week broken some splendid stones of tin from the side of the level. The cross-cut is driven north on the cross-course 10 fms.; the ground is favourable for driving, but have not yet met with any lode. In the adit level, driving east at Park-an-step, the lode is 4 ft. wide—a fine looking lode, and tinny. At Wheal Bramble, the lode in the adit level, driving east, is 2 ft. wide, composed principally of peach and mundic, but at present unproductive. In the adit level, driving east at East Wheal Metal, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, of a very promising character, producing tin. The lode at the new shaft, sinking from surface, is 2 ft. wide, saving work for tin, some of which is very rich. The engineers are busily engaged in making every necessary arrangement for connecting the second boiler, as the one now working will now be insufficient for the purpose of pumping and stamping. The capenters are getting on rapidly towards the completion of the stamps. This being our setting-day, the following bargains were let:—Harriett engine-shaft to sink under the 30 fm. level, on the great north lode, at 20l. per fm. The 30 fm. level to drive east of engine-shaft, on ditto, at 2l. 5s. The 30 to drive west of engine-shaft, on ditto, at 2l. 5s. The adit level to drive east of whim-shaft, on Wheal Metal lode, at 5l. 10s. A shaft to sink from surface, on ditto, at 3l. The adit level to drive east of shaft, on Wheal Bramble lode, at 3l. The adit level to drive east of shaft, on Park-an-step lode, at 2l. 10s. The adit level to drive north from Penpraze lode, at 1l. 10s. The adit level to clear and secure east of shaft, on Penpraze lode, at 1l. 10s. per fm. All the stuff to land at Harriett engine-shaft, Wheal Bramble and Penpraze, at 8l. per month. All the tinstuff in the mine to spall and divide, at 6d. per ton.—It might be well to mention a circumstance connected with the resumption of these mines, as being without a parallel in the mining districts of Cornwall. There has always been a tradition in the neighbourhood that the Penpraze lode had been abandoned when very rich in tin, but as there are no records of the original works, and the oldest inhabitant can give no account of them, its reported riches may be attributed to the fact that quantities of rich tin had been from time to time met with in the rubbish of the old mine, which it was always believed had been worked from the surface, but this was a mistake. The present company, in clearing some old works, came upon an adit, which it was afterwards found had been driven into Penpraze, and had intersected the lode about 18 fms. from surface, since which the adit has been cleared on the course of the lode upwards of 80 fms., without the remotest appearance of a termination to the old men's workings. The lode seems to have varied from 3 to 7 ft. in width, and, without doubt, must have been enormously rich, having been worked away both above and below the adit so far as can be seen; and, what is more remarkable, quantities of rich tin in stones and smalls are now being obtained from the rubbish or debris with which those extensive workings are filled, and frequently, too, fine stones of tin are met with in the sides of the level. Therefore, as in those early days the art of raising water by machinery was unknown, it is manifest that the sink under the adit could only be to a very limited extent, and the present company naturally reckon upon finding a more than ordinarily rich mine when they reach the bottoms, which cannot take long to accomplish.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, May 14: Tutwork Setting: The flat-rod shaft to sink under the 122 by nine men, at 45l. per fm. The 122 cross-cut to drive south of the flat-rod shaft by four men, at 7l. per fm.; the 122 to drive west of the flat-rod shaft by four men, at 6l. per fm. The 102 to drive west of Lyle's shaft by six men, at 10l. per fm.; lode 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mixed with native copper and grey ore. The 82 to drive west of Lyle's shaft by six men, at 12l. per fm.; lode yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. Grace's shaft to sink under the 72 by nine men, at 40l. per fm.; lode 3 feet wide, composed of spar, mixed with yellow ore. The 72 to drive west of Grace's shaft by four men, at 12l. per fm.; lode unproductive. The 62 to drive west of Grace's shaft by four men, at 13l. 10s. per fathom; lode unproductive. The 52 cross-cut to drive north of Grace's shaft by four men, at 9l. 10l. per fm.; the 52 to drive east of the cross-cut, on the tin lode, by two men, at 5l. per fm.; the 52 to drive west on the south lode by four men, at 7l. per fm.; the 52 to drive west of the cross-cut on the flat lode by four men, at 12l. per fm. The rise in back of the 42, on the flat lode, by four men, at 10l. 10s. per fm., lode yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; the 42 to drive west on the south lode by four men, at 10l. per fm.; the 42 cross-cut to drive south of the western shaft by four men, at 12l. 10s. per fm. The western shaft to sink under the 32 by six men, at 10l. per fm.; lode yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 42, on the flat lode, by four men, at 3l. per fm.; lode yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 72 cross-cut to drive north of Miners' shaft by four men, at 7l. per fm.

NORTH FRANCES.—P. Hosking, May 15: The lode in Eales's shaft is 2 feet wide, with stones of grey ore, and is more promising than it has been for the last 5 fms., and the water also is very much increased, which is a very good indication for ore. The lode in the 48 west is 3 ft. wide, but not of much value; the lode in the 36 west is 2 ft. wide, but poor. We have been pushing down the new shaft with all speed, and it is now down about 3 fms. The tribute ground is much the same.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, May 18: The lode at the shaft continues gradually to look better, and has a little lead in it, but hindering our progress in sinking, owing to the increased underlie. The shaft is now down 8 fms. below the 12. The 12, driving south, has a more promising appearance to-day than I have before seen in the mine, not so much for the actual lead in it, as the state of the lode renders that very uncertain; the main part of the lode is a very rich soft gossan for about 15 inches wide, containing a rare quantity of white carbonate of lead, in spiral forms, and rich lumps of blue lead, worth of the latter from 10 to 15 cwts. per fathom; this is now getting into rapidly rising ground, and whole to the surface. A continuation of these appearances is, therefore, a matter of very great interest just now.

NORTH TAVY.—R. Williams, May 20: The prospects of this mine have undergone no material alteration since the last report. The stopes are still turning out good tinwork for the stamps. The lode in the 30 west has been taken down this week, and although it maintains its size and general character, it is not so good for copper as it seemed to promise at the former taking down; still, however, a fine promising lode. The dressing at the stamps is going on regularly, and the floors are approaching such a state of completion as will enable us to handle the slimes, as well as the cross-tin, which is a matter of importance. We are burning with the two ovens as fast as we can, but they are not sufficient for the discharge of the "whits," and all our endeavours to work the third oven up to yesterday have been ineffectual. I hope, however, from the appearance last evening to find it in full operation on my arrival at the mine to-day.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—H. Hodge, May 20: Magor's shaft is sunk 10 fms. under the 27. The lode in the 27 south is 1 ft. wide, producing 2 cwts. of lead per fm.; the lode in the rise in back of this level is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead.

OOLA.—J. B. Champion, May 15: The men are progressing favourably with the driving of the 20 east; on Monday I intend to set a cross-cut to drive west to intersect the lode. I have this day sampled the ore.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—Captains Carpenter, Delbridge, and Thomas, May 15: In the 90, east from engine-shaft, east from the junction, on the north part, the lode is still in disordered ground by a large slide; in this level east, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, opening tribute ground. We cut a new lode in the past day or two in the 55 cross-cut south; it is about 18 in. wide, composed of spar and spots of copper ore, and has a very kindly appearance; when we have opened east and west from the cross-course we shall be able to see more of its nature. Our tribute stopes continue to yield about the same quantity of tinstuff as for the past month. We sold for April 25 tons 8 cwts. 2 qrs. 10 lbs. of black tin.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Trewren, May 18: The ground in the 162 cross-cut, south of Reid's shaft, still continues favourable for driving, and is letting out a great quantity of water; this we consider an indication of being very near a lode or branch. In the 112 end, east of Smith's shaft, the lode will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 112 end west the lode will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom; in the stopes in the back of this level the lode will yield 1½ ton of ore per fathom, of fair quality. In the 100 end, east of Smith's shaft, the lode is large, and will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom; in the stope in the back of the same level the lode will produce 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 90, east of Smith's shaft, the lode will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. Smith's shaftmen are making good progress in sinking. Ground driven during the week ending May 18:—The 162 cross-cut, 4½ ft., ground congenial for mineral; the 112 end east, 4½ ft.; the 112 end west, 4½ ft., looking kindly; the 100 end east, 4 ft., continues to look well. Smith's shaft sunk 4½ ft.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Eddy, May 15: I have nothing new to inform you this week, being the last week in the month. We let all the lode stand that we could; the men then square up all they possibly can in finishing up their bargains. We have had a branch of ore in our 70 north fallen in from western wall, which promises to be of some importance to the lode; we have the last 2 fms. of lode to take down: we shall begin on Tuesday next to take it down. Our new cylinder is put in, and we have now a good strong machine; it is a 19-in., capable of putting our mine to the 200, and crush a good deal of ore; as the machine now stands it would be very reasonable at 250l. The double skip-road works very well. We can now haul up as fast as most mines. Our mine is now in good working condition, being well ventilated, and with good able machinery.

PORKELLIS UNITED.—C. T. Craise, E. Pooley, May 17: There is no alteration to notice in the value of our tutwork, with the exception of the intersection of Brunton's lode, in the cross-cut south of Parry's shaft, in the 32 fm. level; we have cut into it 2 ft., but have not yet reached the south wall; what we have seen far exceeds our expectations as to the value. By the time of our next report we shall have passed through it, when we shall be able to ascertain its real worth. The tribute department remains much the same as last reported.

PRIDEAUX WOOD.—F. Gill: The 64, east of Kendall's shaft, on Kendall's lode, is at present rather small; I think the lode is about to make a splice. The 54, east of Kendall's shaft, on Kendall's lode, is about 2 ft. wide, but at present poor; I am expecting to meet with a cross-course in this end in about 3 fms. more driving; when we get to the east of this cross-course we may expect an improvement, as we had a good shoot of tin in the level above. All the other parts of the mine are just the same as when last reported.

PROVIDENCE.—A. Anthony, May 20: No change since last report.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, May 17: We have been dressing the lode in the 20 end north, on the lead lode, during the past week. The lode in the 40 rise, on the lead lode, is gradually improving, it is now opening tribute ground. The lode in the 70 winze, on Kelly Bray, is disordered by a cross-branch, consequently it is at present poor; but no doubt it will again prove productive as we get through the disordered portion of the lode. The 80 east, on Kelly Bray lode, is still producing a quantity of mundic, spar,

blende, and stones of copper ore, but as yet not enough to value. The ground holds good for driving in the 80 west, on the counthouse shaft lode, towards Holmbush lead lode. No change worthy of notice in the character of the lode. The 80 west, on Goodman's lode, is without alteration.

BIRDEN.—R. Niness, May 20: The discovery already made surpasses anything I ever saw, as we have now laid open the backs of six splendid lodes, which I am sure cannot fail to produce immense masses of ore a little deeper. The appearance in the bottom of the shaft is everything, in my opinion, that can be wished for and we are, no doubt, near a large deposit of ore.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RAMSOM UNITED.—Paul Roach, May 19: Since the 12th instant we have discovered the 36 fm. level, and secured the shaft, and made good to it; dropped the lift 12 fms. further, where it is supposed to have reached (or nearly so) the 56, and forked about 2 fms. below the 36; the shaft here is in good condition. We have dropped 10 fms. of lift in the Ransom, and forked about 6 fathoms; the shaft about this place is larger and will do without enlarging. It is intended to continue this lift to the 40, and extend the 36 from Rosewall Hill to this shaft, to prove the shallow ground, and also for drainage and ventilation. We have cleared 10 fms. of adit, and built 3 ft. of the walls of the steam stamps-house, with much other work of equal importance.

ROUND HILL.—R. Waters: The lode in the 52, driving south of new engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, sprigged with lead ore. The lode in the 40, driving south of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and will yield 6 cwts. of ore per fm.; the productive part of the lode in this end is only 2½ ft. wide, and I am of opinion that we are on the top of a bunch of ore; the lode in the very bottom of the level is worth 12 cwts. per fm. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is 4½ ft. wide, but at present rather poor. The stope in the back of the 40, north of new engine-shaft, is not so rich as when last reported, worth at present 2½ tons per fm. The lode in the new stope in the back of this level is 20 in. wide, and yielding good lumps of lead ore. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, May 20: Hitchins's engine-shaft is down 9 fms. below the 74; the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and spots of ore. In the 74 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and stones of ore. In the same level east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, flookan, and spots of ore. In the 62 east the part of the lode we are carrying is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and good stones of ore. In the rise in the back of the 62 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore occasionally. In the 50, driving east on the south lode, the lode is 1½ foot wide, yielding good stones of ore. In the 50, west of the cross-course, no lode has yet been met with. In the stopes in the back of the 50 east the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the stopes in the bottom of the 50, west of Crossman's winze, the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 40, west of the cross-course, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and stones of ore. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—James Phillips, May 18: The lode in the 75 west is 3 feet wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom.—South Lode: The lode in Coward's shaft is 4 ft. wide, yielding good saving work. In the 36 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work. We have not taken down the lode in the 20 east. The lode in the winze, sinking in the bottom of the adit level, is 2 feet wide, yielding saving work.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—John Spargo, May 20: The lode in the 15 has greatly improved this last week, and we are hauling to surface some excellent work for lead, now in course of dressing.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, May 18: There is no alteration in any part of the mine since last report.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—Wm. C. Cock, May 17: We have let the building of the engine-house, boiler-house, and stack, at 2s. 8d. per perch. Mr. Mathews is expected here to-day to mark out the engine-house, after which the buildings will be proceeded with as fast as the nature of the work will admit.

SOUTH CRENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwin, May 17: In the 94 west the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 3*l.* per fm. In the 84 west the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 2*l.* per fm. In the 54 west the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 2*l.* per fm. In the 74 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 3*l.* 10s. per fm. In the 84 east the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. At Gore's shaft, sinking below the 74, the lode is from 20 in. to 2 feet wide, yielding some good stones of copper ore; from present appearance the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 6*l.* per fm.; we intend sinking this shaft to the 84, before taking down the lode, otherwise we shall have an increase of water, which might prevent our sinking. We are pushing everything we can until Gore's shaft is holed, after which we purpose rising in the 54 west and the 74 west, to prove the high ground above those levels. The tribute pitches are without alteration, and the other workings throughout the mine are without change to notice.

SOUTH CUDDRA.—S. Truran, May 19: We have to-day commenced the pumping at the north engine-shaft, the rods and bobs are working excellently, the men are casing the shaft, and will begin sinking to-morrow. We shall use all possible dispatch to reach a 30 fm. level.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, May 18: In the 60 east the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of fluor-spar, gossan, and spots of grey ore. The 50 cross-cut progresses favourably. Other parts are without alteration.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, May 20: The south lode at the bottom of the winze, 8 fms. under the adit, is much improved, worth from 2½ to 3 tons of ore per fm.; and some of the London shareholders being on the mine, seeing the rich work coming up, at once desired me to put on more men, so as to drive and sink both at the same time. We have now six men driving the end west, and four men sinking the winze on a good lode, so much so that our pile of ore will be daily increased; also the tradesmen will be busily engaged with the erection of water-wheel and other appendages for the purpose of vigorously prosecuting the mine.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—May 15: Youren's Lode: We are sinking Michell's engine-shaft below the 110, but there has not been any lode taken down in the past week. The lode in the 110, west of Mitchell's, is 15 in. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 100 west is 15 in. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore ore per fathom. The two eastern stopes in the back of the 100, west from Mitchell's, are not looking so well as when last reported, and we shall stop them next week to set on tribute. The stope west of Trezise's stope, west from Micheil's, in the back of the 100, is yielding from 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fathom. The stope in the back of the 100, west of Michell's, and west of Seller's winze, is yielding 3½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 90, west of Michell's, is small and unproductive. The lode in the rise in the back of the 78, west of Michell's, is 15 in. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 78, west of Michell's, the lode is 8 or 9 in. wide, and poor.—South Lode: In the back of the 110, east of Micheil's, we are rising on the cross-course. The lode in the 100, east of Michell's, is 1 foot wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 90, east of Michell's, has not been taken down since last reported. The lode in the stope in the back of the 90, east of Michell's, is yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 90, east of Michell's, is 2 feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom. This winze is in advance of the 100 end about 7 fms.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, May 15: At Dowson's shaft, in the 35 we are driving west by the side of the lode; no change to notice. In the 25 we are rising on the lode south of the elvan; it is letting out a great deal of water; at present it is disordered by the north and south slide. Barker's lode, east of the cross-cut in the 25, is likely to open out some good tin ground going west; the lode produces 2 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. In the north level the stopes are much as usual. In the 15, Barker's lode has been looking better during the past week.—Young's Shaft: At this time and during the past week the stopes are looking poor in the 25; I expect a change again shortly. Other parts of the mine are without change. All our machinery is working well at present. Our pumping-engine keeps the water in fork with rather less than three strokes per minute.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foot, May 18: The engine-shaft is 11 fms. 1 ft. under the 215, and it is intended as soon as the shaft is squared down to commence driving the 226 south. There has been no lode taken down in the 215 level south since last report. We have suspended two stopes in the back of this level, having reached unprofitable ground; the remaining stope is worth 6 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 205 fm. level south is 4 ft. wide, and still continues to yield 25 cwts. of lead per fm.; in this level north the lode in the end is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of this level (eight in number) are producing as follows:—No. 1, 20 cwts.; No. 2, 12 cwts.; No. 3, 9 cwts.; No. 4, 8 cwts.; No. 5, 7 cwts.; No. 6, 10 cwts.; No. 7, 8 cwts.; and No. 8, 15 cwts. of lead per fm. We have commenced to sink a winze in the bottom of the 190 fm. level, the lode in which is 3 ft. wide, and producing 10 cwts. of lead per fm.; this winze is about 20 fms. in advance of the 205 fm. level south below, and we hope the winze will be sunk to that level as soon as the end can be driven home. The stope in the back of the 190 fm. level will yield 9 cwts. of lead per fm.

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Williams, May 20: In the mine there is no alteration to notice since my last report. We estimate our next sampling will be about 30 tons.

TREMOOR CONSOLS.—H. B. Grose, May 20: Since my last report I have put the men to clean out the old men's level 5 fms. below the adit, which is driven 7 fms., and the back all taken away for ore to the adit. The lode at bottom of this level is 3 to 4 in. wide, composed of peach (or chlorite), quartz, mundic, and good stones of copper ore throughout—a very kindly lode, and no doubt will be very productive in depth. From the appearance of the old workings the shoots of ore are dipping east towards fair ground, which is not many fathoms from the eastern point of the old workings; this we shall endeavour to get at as soon as possible, when we shall, no doubt, have a good course of ore. I have nothing new to report in the bottom of the shaft—nothing having been done there since I last wrote to you; but I am much pleased with the appearance of the lode in the bottom of the old workings.

TREVOOLE.—H. Stephens, May 19: The 90 east will produce 2 tons, and the 90 west 4 tons of copper ore per fathom; there are 20 fms. opened on the lode in this level, all in a good course of ore. We shall commence sinking below the 90 next week.

TREWEATHA.—T. Richards, W. Rowe, May 19: The engine-shaft is down 17 fms. below the 70. The 70 end north is worth 3*l.* per fm. The 50 north is without change. The stopes are producing much as usual.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—J. M. Champion, May 18: We have had good success in sinking our engine-shaft this past week. The shaft is now down 9 fms. under the 36. We have this morning sent down another 9 ft. pump. We shall have one more to send down, which will complete our shaft to the 48. The ground in the bottom of the shaft is somewhat harder than it has been, but I think we shall have a change again shortly for the better. If our dressing were carried on we should have quite tin enough for market to pay off all April cost, at the present price of tin, independent of slimes and other halvans.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Harper, T. Harvey, May 18: At Clay's engine-shaft, we have fixed the new 13-in. plunger bottom in the 60, reared the column to the 50, and shall send down the pole this afternoon. We hope to commence working with the 10-fm. plunger-lift in a day or two, after which we shall draw up the bottom lift, and get on as far as we can previously to stopping the engine, so as not to interfere with our sampling. The lode in the 60 fm. level, north of Clay's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, of much the same character as last reported; in the 60, south of this shaft, we have cut the cross-course, and are driving east on it—ground favourable for driving. The lode in No. 2 winze, in the bottom of the 50, north of this shaft, is 3 ft. wide, with spots of lead, but not to value. The lode in No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, north of said shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 12 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in No. 2 stope, in the back of said level, north of said shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, producing 25 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode at Bonville's shaft, sinking below the 50, is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead per fm. The lode in the 50, north of this shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing about 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in No. 1 stope, in the back of the said level, north of said shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead per fm. The lode in No. 1 stope, south of said shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead per fm. The lode in No. 2 stope, south of said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead per fm. The lode in the 40, north of Bonville's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing 12 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in No. 1 winze, in the bottom of the said level, is 3 ft. wide, producing 6 cwts. of lead per fm. There has been but very little done in the 30 cross-cut in the past week, the men having been employed in capstaning. The lode in the 50, south of Field's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, producing saving work for lead. The lode in the 40, south of said shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, with spots of lead, but not to value. The lode in the 30, south of this shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm.; from present appearances we expect an improvement here very shortly. We have commenced opening Nant shaft by taking down the old timber, and replacing it with new. We have commenced a rise in back of the adit on the course of the lode, and shall communicated this rise with the shaft near the shallow adit in about a month or six weeks.

VIRTUOUS LADY AND WHEAL BEDFORD.—W. Metherell, May 19: We have cut some splendid stones of tin in the level from the south lode on the Bedford side. I have carried some of the stuff to Mr. James Harvey to assay, the result I will send you. From the vans I have made it really appears to be a magnificent discovery. I put the men yesterday to cut through the lode, which is looking first-rate, and producing good stones of tin. The tin we have broken is from the gossan, which is about 2 ft. wide. I will write you more fully in a day or two. To-morrow I am going to have a tin dresser to go all through the mine with me, as I believe there is something valuable in the old burrows in addition to the new discovery. This is a splendid discovery to our mine.

— W. Metherell, May 20: There is nothing yet new in the rise in back of the cross-cut in the 24. We have been very busy in getting Colvill's work to surface, therefore there has not been much done in this pitch. Fox's late pitch is still turning out some good work. We have driven 6 fms. on the course of the lode on the Bedford side; the gossan part we have been carrying is 2 ft. wide. One portion of the lode we assayed to-day produced 75 lbs. 12 ozs. of tin to the ton of stuff, and another produced 46 lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff. We are now cross-cutting the main part of the lode south, which I hope will turn out equally as productive. I believe the lode will yet be more productive as we drive into the hill.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Lean, R. Stevens, May 18: The lode in the 95, east of flat-rod shaft, is 5 ft. wide, of a very promising appearance, with good stones of yellow ore in the back of the end dipping east; there is, therefore, every prospect of a further improvement here. The lode in the 85 east is 2½ ft. wide, containing occasional stones of copper ore; since our last report we have communicated No. 5 winze from the bottom of this level to the back of the 95; we are stoping the west end of said winze in the bottom of the 85—worth 30*l.* per fm. The lode in the 75 west has much improved within the last day or two in size and appearance—composed of spar, mundic, and yellow copper. The lode in the 65 west is at present disordered by a cross-branch, but when free from that influence no doubt will resume its former productiveness. The lode in the 55 west is small, composed principally of spar. The ground in the 95 cross-cut north is still very favourable for driving. We are happy to say we are again in a position to resume the sinking of the new shaft; we intend to sink on the north wall of the lode, in favourable killas, some 10 fathoms, and then cut into it; we are sinking by six men, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm.—P.S. May 19: Our stopes in the 85 are worth 35*l.* per fm. to-day.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, May 18: In the 75, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of ore per fm. The 75, west of Percy's shaft, produces 3 tons of ore per fm. Other parts continue much the same as last reported. I hope to give more particulars in time for the meeting on the 26th instant.

WEST CRINNIS AND WHEAL REGENT UNITED.—John Webb, May 18: The drainage of Wheal Regent engine-shaft is going on very satisfactorily, being 17 fms. below the 40. The machinery generally is in good order, and the works at surface and underground going on well. We shall sample on Monday 80 to 100 tons of copper ore.

WEST GRENVILLE.—J. Vivian, S. Berryman, May 15: The adit end west continues very kindly in appearance, and is opening tribute ground. We have let the new shaft to sink from surface for the month, at 20s. per fm.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—J. Webb, May 18: The ground in the 65 fm. level is favourable for driving. We are putting all force possible on the rising and sinking Dawke's shaft, and have about 5½ fms. to communicate the rise with the sinking; we hope to complete this in a fortnight or three weeks. We are getting a little copper in the back of the 45 fm. level, but shall not be able to take up any tin or copper before we commence sinking Dawke's shaft below that level. Our next parcel of copper ore will be sold on the 26th inst.

WEST SNAILBEACH.—J. Richards, S. M. Redge, May 20: The lode in the winze continues to look well, and is lengthening, where it is now worth 1¼ ton to the fathom. The general character of the lode is improving, getting softer, and the lead more compact.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, May 17: Morris's engine-shaft is now 39½ feet below the 110, the ground in which is the same character elvan as for some time past; the lode is making a regular underlie. The 110 is being continued south-west through the elvan, but the lode is not reached as yet; the ground here is tolerably favourable for progress. We shall commence to drive east in the 110 on the south side of the lode to-morrow; but the granite is stiff to begin with. In the 70, east of Morris's shaft, the ground is the same kind of killas as for some time past, and contains branches of yellow copper ore. We have put a pare of men to drive west from the cross-cut, north of the new shaft, so as to communicate with the 70 as quickly as possible.

WEST TOLVADDEN.—R. Symonds, May 19: I have ascertained that the height of the hill in this sett above low-water mark is 54 fms. The junction of the granite with the porphyry I have also found by causing pits to be sunk; this line you will find in the plan and cross-section, which I will send to you in a very few days. I witnessed to-day the blasting of a portion of the lode which is denuded from the beach, several stones from which Capt. Thomas has packed for transmission to your office; the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, of the quality so packed; and as that lode is the only one of the several which traverse the beach near thereto, and which are supposed to fall together in depth, it may be fairly assumed that a very large and productive lode will be found below. There are several lodes and branches beside within the sett which you will find marked on the plan; also two cross-courses. I congratulate the adventurers in this mine, which will doubtless be a very profitable speculation.

— C. Thomas, May 20: We are collaring the shaft preparatory to clearing it up. In the open stope we have laid open the back of the lode for between 2 and 3 fms.; it will yield 1½ tons of copper ore per fm., worth 10*l.* per ton. The fissures in the rock on each side of the lodes are full of ore, and they are dipping towards the lodes.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Tonkin, J. Tregoning, May 14: The engine-shaft is now down 17 fms. below the 50; it is now in another hard bed of quartz; present price for sinking 46*l.* per fm., by nine men. In the rise over the 36 east the lode has very much improved since our last report. We have now at surface about 12 tons of very good copper ore, value about 100*l.* The lode in back of the rise is 8 feet wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. for copper and tin. We have about 3 fms. high of ore ground standing in the east end of the rise as good as the back; rising by six men, at 5*l.* 10s. per fm. In the 36 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. for tin; the ore ground is only about 2 ft. above the back of this end, we hope to have some part down in the end shortly; driving by four men, at 7*l.* per fm. In the 50, east and west on the north lode, the lode is about 5 feet wide, producing a little tin. In the tin pitches the men are getting fair wages, and the tin returns have increased during the last two months. We have sold 178*l.* worth of tin during the last month, and expect to sell about 135*l.* worth of tinstuff on June 1. Our mundic pitches are very poor.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, B. Gundry, May 15: We have erected a whim on Cater's shaft this week. We have also cut a plat in the adit level, preparatory to driving the adit cross-cut to Park lode. We shall now have to divide and case down the shaft, which will put us in good course for sinking.

WHEAL ADDEMS.—R. Moore, May 19: Since my last, we have confined our operations to the 18. In sinking the winze north of the old engine-shaft, towards the 28, the two blende lodes have come together, from 3 to 5 feet wide, composed chiefly of blende, lead, and killas ground; this winze being about 7 fms. deep I have suspended it for a time, in order to beat away a piece of ground over it—set to five men, at 8s. per ton for blende, and 3*l.* 10s. per ton for lead; I find in this piece of ground that the lode is very large, from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed of blende, some lead, and barytes mixed with killas; from this pitch we are raising blende and lead sufficient to supply the floors. One man and one boy in this piece of ground broke in four days nearly 10 tons of blende. The reason of my not employing more men is owing to the ventilation of the mine being stopped, to repair which I am now driving a side level to get through a run caused by the late rain, which I hope to finish in a few days. About this place there is every appearance of an east and west lode crossing, as fine stones of yellow copper ore are taken up every day. We have laid open four lodes, and extended some of the levels 50 fms. south. I deem it prudent not to put on many men until we get a cross-cut from the new engine-shaft, and then get to deeper levels, in order to cut ground for tribute, as it is now apparent that nearly all the ground will come away upon tribute, and the attle in the levels will be found useful to fill the pitches as we come up. In order to do so we are fast progressing in preparing for fixing the whim. By to-morrow I hope that all the water will be gone from the 28, when this is done I intend to drive the 28 further south, in order to open some ground for tribute, as I think that the bunch of copper referred to by Capt. Prince is not far from the present end.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, May 18: Tutwork setting: The engine-shaft to sink under the 70 by twelve men, at 45*l.* per fm. The 70 to drive west of the engine-shaft, on the north lode, by six men, at 7*l.* per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, chiefly capels. The 60, west on ditto, by four men, at 5*l.* per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore. The 60 cross-cut north by four men, at 2*l.* 15s., and the same level south by four men, at 2*l.* 10s. per fm. Winstow shaft to sink under the 50 by six men, at 15*l.* per fm. A winze to sink under the 40 by four men, at 5*l.* per fm. A stope in back of the 50 by six men, at 4*l.* per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, May 17: Old Lode: The lode in the 50 west is unproductive. The lode in the 40 west is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, and spots of copper ore. The ground in the deep adit cross-cut south continues very favourable for driving.—North Lode: We have commenced sinking the flat-rod shaft below the 30, by nine men, at 14*l.* per fm., and no time shall be lost before we reach the 40. The lode in the 10 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and spots of copper ore, driving by four men at 6*l.* per fm. Dormer's pitch, in bottom of deep-adit west, continues its same value, 20*l.* per fm., and Buckingham's pitch is worth 12*l.* per fm.; Tom's and other pitches are yielding just as they have for some time past.—Eastern Mine: Old Lode: We have intersected a large and very kindly cross-course in the 20 east, and no doubt we shall meet with a productive lode to the east of this cross-course when it is cut through, as the ground is of a very mineralised character.—Old Lode: Jones's stope in bottom of 14 east is worth 10*l.* per fm.—North Lode: The 20 cross-cut north is progressing favourably, driving by six men, at 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the deep-adit level west is 5 ft. wide, and will yield 8*l.* worth of copper ore per fm.

WHEAL BRAY (Altarnun, Cornwall).—Before visiting this mine for the purpose of inspecting it, I had examined most of the lodes in the locality, and, therefore, became better acquainted with the strata. The mine is placed in a situation precisely analogous to Tresavean, Buller, Basset, and many of our most celebrated mines, being near the junction of the killas, or clay-slate, on the eastern mass of the granite of Bray Hill, the last of the series of which Rough Tor and Brown Billy may be said to be the outcrop; as Carn Menelez is to that at Tresavean, and Carn Brea to the Buller and Basset district. The country is traversed by tin and copper lodes running east and west, many of which constitute mines. The Fox Tor and Halvenna Mine is situated on the west by south, further into the granite, precisely as the great mines of the western granite formation stand in relation to each other; their geological features are synonymous, the characteristics of the granite itself are identical. The most casual observer cannot fail to remark the striking resemblance of the debris from this mine to that from the mines alluded to; almost every other stone of which where exposed to the atmosphere becoming covered with "copper greens." The country, too, is traversed by numerous elvans, and a prodigious dyke of hornblende and hypersthene crosses on the east, having a northerly and southerly direction. At the junction of the killas with the granite the former becomes metamorphic, and gradually alters into true clay-slate, as it distances the granite mass. Having said so much of the geological features, and deeming it a work of supererogation to say more, I proceed to describe the surface appliances, which I find to consist of a noble 50-in. engine, with boilers, &c., complete, and of sufficient power to put the mine to a very great depth. This machine is in the most perfect order and condition, the engine-house substantially built of the best materials. A capital water-wheel, 30 ft. diameter, now applied to pumping water from the 40 to the 30, whence it runs back to the engine-shaft, under the nose of the bob; this wheel also crushes the ore by means of an excellent new apparatus, on the best principle. A drawing machine is also on the ground, to be worked by this wheel as soon as a proper shed shall have been erected; these are by Mr. West, of St. Blazey. The floors are laid out with judgment, suitable sheds erected, jigging machines, tyes, &c., laid down—in short, quite replete with every convenience. Count-house, stable, carpenter and smith's shop, with store-room, are on the mine. Whilst on this subject, I cannot forbear mentioning that I should like to have seen the account-house on the floors, so as to command a view of the people, and to see who comes in and out of the mine. The reasons are obvious, the cost trivial, and the present count-house will be needed for store-room. On the south part of the mine is a capital whim-engine, &c. This mine is pumped from below the 30 by aid of flat-rods, thrown across the valley. Water for all purposes is abundant, and brought to the mine—in short, all the surface operations bespeak an intention to do what is done as well as can be, and evidences a determination to persevere not often displayed in a young mine. I now proceed to the underground description. I first descended the engine-shaft to the 50, where, after a short cut through a cross-course, I entered a level driven nearly south-west on the course, a branch running towards the main lode for about 11 fathoms. This vein is composed of a beautiful kindly quartz, embedded in pink felspar granite, partaking of a porphyritic character, is about 7 in. wide, and carries exceedingly rich yellow ore (copper pyrites) in strings and stones. A considerable quantity of valuable ore has been saved in driving this level. The vein of ore, 2½ inches wide, may be seen in the back of the level; much of it has been stripped down. In the vughs the copper ore is crystallised, and of fine character; the footwall of this is perfectly smooth and well defined, and I think will lead to the lode, when important results may be found at the junction. I advise a hole or two to be put up in the back of this level, as there appears to be a bunch of ore above, and the cost is small. The end of this level, though still in hard granite, is easier than it has been, and is being prosecuted to reach the lode on the south; a level has been driven 8 fms. east, where the lode is capelly and coarse; being the wrong side of the cross-course it is, therefore, properly discontinued—the ground and lode both hard. After this examination of the lowest workings, I ascended to the 30, and then descended through Kittow's shaft to the 40; a cross-cut of 9 fms. south reaches the lode, which has been driven on 32 fms. west, from this level many tons of black and grey ore have been raised. The walls of this level are much stained and encrusted with greens from the exuding of the coppery waters. The end at present is not so orey as the ground a little further back; this is attributed to a branch crossing it; the end is at present discontinued, but is to be resumed; the appearances are such as to lead to the belief in the existence of a great deposit of ore beneath, which will be proved when the 50 shall have got under this point. I then ascended to the 30, which I found had been extended west about 45 fms. from the cross-cut at Kittow's shaft, the end here has been discontinued. In prosecuting this level ore has been raised in considerable quantities: the immense accumulation of greens on the walls attest to the saturation of the water in the country with copper in solution; this is, perhaps, owing to the presence of such large quantities of the black oxide of that metal. I then proceeded east in this level. The lode, after leaving the cross-course, is small and unproductive for many fathoms—indeed, at one place it is reduced from feet to inches; it is here hard and unpromising. In this state, and of this character, it remains for 25 fathoms, where it meets a cross-course; this cross-course heaves the lode 7 fms.; by driving on this course the lode is again reached, and holds its true east and west direction for 9 fms.; here a slide occurs which carries the lode 2½ fathoms south. The lode now resumes its size, but is poor and unpromising, very hard and capelly—so much so, that it was driven on by the side, its back being the footwall of the level; this was done to save expense. A few trials were made to ascertain the quality of the lode at various parts, but with no satisfactory results; a cross-cut was put out due south 5 fms., by way of exploration, but in vain; the lode here diverges to the north-east, being disordered by a small vein, containing cobalt ore. This vein is about 2½ inches wide; the cobalt is scarcely worth saving, though some stones of excellent quality have been met with. The true lode runs nearly south-east from the point of junction for 3 fms., when it again resumes its east and west course; here the lode is large, producing goodly quantities of black and yellow copper ore; the lode is 5 ft. wide; an immense block has been desued ready for blasting down; this, at present, is the chief supply of the mine. To miners only the quality of this spot is apparent; they well know the difficulty of saving black ore in a wet place; and they, too, know what such a body of black ore augurs for deeper levels, as black ore is deemed nothing more than gossan ore. Over this place is a vast mass of splendid gossan, mixed with black and yellow ore in immense masses, and strongly impregnated with mundic; this is 45 fms. from the engine-shaft. A communication has been made hence to the eastern mine, the water from which flows back through this level. I could not, however, go through it, so was obliged to return to the engine-shaft. I at one proceeded to the eastern part of the mine, and down Rodd's shaft to the 20; a short cross-cut of 3 fathoms south reaches the lode, which has been driven on 42 fms. west; here the lode is rich, and has been stoped to a considerable extent; the prodigious quantities of greens on the walls are indicative of the presence of immense quantities of copper in the country, every drop seems charged with it. At 30 fathoms from the shaft, two men are engaged in removing the ore; they raise from 5 to 6 tons of good ore per month; this month they produce 7 tons.; the end contains ore, but is not now driven. At 13 fathoms from the cross-cut a level has been driven south for experiment, and a fine branch of copper ore cut at 12½ fms. This lode bears north of west; it must, therefore, enter the main lode, and in the prosecution of the mine you will, doubtlessly, meet it, and reap the advantage of its presence. East of cross-cut from shaft the lode has been driven on for about 11 fms., where a cross-course was cut which hove the lode 2 fathoms, when it again resumed its course. This is a fine end, promising every hour to reveal results of vast importance; this is surmised from the lode since leaving the cross-course having changed its character, it now consisting of gossan, native and black copper, and yellow ore with quartz. The water from the end, and, indeed, all the way east of cross-course, is highly charged with mineral, indicative of great deposits not far distant; this end is most encouraging, and will immediately be prosecuted. The pitwork is perfect in the three shafts; that in the engine-shaft has a capital 14 in. plunger, which sends the water raised by the wheel from the 43 and the water from the eastern mine to the adit level with ease; this, by the addition of two pieces of pump, might be made available for your water-wheel, and would be invaluable in time of drought. A practice prevails here I would like to see oftener adopted—precipitating the copper held in solution by placing iron in troughs; this has been done with complete success, a few weeks, with a small quantity of scrap iron, giving some cwts. of precipitate: attention would treble the quantity, and that attention it will receive. I also called the agent's notice to the immense quantities of yellow ochres that might be collected from the 20 end east, where the oxide of iron from the neighbourhood of and in the cross-course is yielding a deposit of this mineral substance, now worth 2*l.* 10s. per ton: this, also, will be attended to. Upwards of 100 tons of copper ore are now ready for sale, and will shortly be sampled.—*Resume:* After well considering the subject, of which the above is an outline, I cannot but come to the conclusion that Wheal Bray is a mine of first-rate quality in its infancy. I deduce this opinion—First, from its situation, geologically speaking; secondly, from the immense quantity of gossan on the back of the lodes, its cross-courses, and the presence of such enormous quantities of copper in solution, and in a state of black oxide, as are here met with, and which I hold to be but the surface of the great deposit in depth; thirdly, in the manner all the works have been executed above and below ground; and, lastly, from the known respectability of the company, who include some of the most intelligent and respectable miners in Cornwall, as well as some of the most distinguished men of science and wealth in England. On these grounds I have to congratulate the proprietors on their standing as a company, and on their mine as a property.—GEORGE HENWOOD.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—B. Gundry, F. Hosking, May 18: The engine-shaft is sunk 7½ fms. below the 50 fm. level, ground favourable, lode 15 in. wide, unproductive. The 50, west of engine-shaft, on the south lode, is producing about ½ ton of ore per fm., lode 2 ft. wide, and ground favourable. The 42, west of engine-shaft, is improved in appearance, yielding a little ore. The 30, west of Trevelyan shaft, is unproductive, and so is the 20, west of same shaft. No. 1 winze below the 30, opposite Trevelyan's shaft, is sunk about 9 fms. in a very good lode, worth about 20*l.* per fm.; we have now commenced driving cross-cut from this winze to Trevelyan's shaft. No. 2 winze, 8 fms. further west, is sunk about 2 fms., lode producing about 2 tons per fm. No. 3 winze, 12 fms. further west, is sunk about 3 fms., lode producing about 1½ ton per fm. Trevelyan's shaft is sunk below the 30, about 9 fms. on the north lode, which is poor. We have now commenced driving a cross-cut to south lode; by driving both ways we shall expediate the work. Our most important point at present is to get the 40 fathom level opened on under the ore ground passed over in the 30, and which the winze sunk below gives promise of a good run of ore ground. The stopes in the back of the 20, on south side, opposite Trevelyan's shaft, is producing about 2 tons per fm.; stoping at 40s. per fm.

WHEAL CROWNDALE.—J. Richards, May 20: In the shallow adit level cross-cut north the ground continues easy for progress, and congenial for mineral. The winze below the 30 is down about 4 fms.; the lode is still a fine course of ore, worth 12 tons per fm. The lode in the pitch in the bottom of the 30, immediately to the west of the main western engine-shaft, is materially improved, being at present a good course of ore, worth 4 tons, or 32*l.* per fm. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 30, about 4 fms. west of the winze, is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. There are also two other pitches working in the back of this level, in which the lode is worth 1½ and 2 tons of ore per fm.—P.S. The improvement in the bottom of the 30, about 60 fms. to the west of the winze, is of great importance, as it is all whole ground standing both in the bottom and back of the level.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, May 15: North Lode: In the 71 west we have cut into the lode about 2 ft., but not through it; as far as seen it is composed of capel, quartz, mundic, &c., with spots of yellow and grey copper ore, and the change in the ground continues good. In the 71 east the lode in No. 1 stope is worth about 2 tons of ore per fm.; and No. 2 about 1 ton per fathom. The tribute department is a little improved.—South Lode: At the engine-shaft the orey part of the lode has not been taken down this week. In the 61 west the lode is opening out larger, and assumes a better appearance. Beer's winze is down about 2 fms. below the 61 east, and the lode is worth about 4 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in the stope in the back of the level is worth 2½ tons per fm. In the 50 west we have cut the cross-course, but have not cut through it; this cross-course is the same as that which we have recently passed through in the level below (61 west). There is no change at any other point worthy of notice at present.

WHEAL ELLEN.—John Hosking, N. T. Miners, May 19: Old Lode: The 40 fm. level, east and west of engine-shaft, we have suspended for the present, the men and boys belonging there are rising and sinking on the course of the lode to communicate the diagonal shaft at that level; after this is completed we shall again resume the driving east and west at this level, set pitches east and west of shaft, and be prepared for sinking below the 40 fm. level. The different ends are looking much the same as when last reported on. We sampled last week 128 tons of copper ore, averaging in price about 5*l.* per ton. Our tributers are now working with energy, and the pitches are favourable.

WHEAL EMMA (Buckfastleigh).—Wm. Goldsworthy, May 20: The new works in connection with Brookwood wheel is fast approaching completion, and we hope on Tuesday next to resume regular work in the 46, where we purpose driving east as well as west; we also intend to put out a cross-cut to intersect our south lode, which has not been seen below the adit. There is no change in the 22, and the tribute department is progressing much as usual.

WHEAL EMMA EXTENSION.—W. Goldsworthy, May 20: There is no alteration in the adit end since last report.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP.—May 18: Taylor's shaft is now about 11 fms. below the 230; the lode in the 230 has not been taken down this month. The lode in the winze sinking below the 170, on north branch of south lode, is 18 inches wide, yielding about 5 cwts. per fm. The lode in the 170, east of Taylor's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing ½ ton of ore per fm. The stopes above the 150, east of Buller's shaft on the middle lode, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 80, east of Brenton's plane, is 15 in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 40, east of Lucas's winze, is 18 in. wide, producing a little ore, nothing to value. The lode in the 10, east of Crew's winze on north branch of south lode, has not been taken down this month. The lode in the 10, west of Ware's cross-cut, is about 9 in. wide, producing 7 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 10, east of Ware's cross-cut, is 2½ ft. wide, and has a promising appearance, but at present unproductive. The lode in the winze under the 10, east of Ware's cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little ore, nothing to value. The stopes under the adit level will yield 1 ton per fm. In the cross-cut, south of the south underlie at the 128, we have met with a lode about 18 in. wide, with small branches of ore: we set the men to drive east on it yesterday, at 8*l.* per fm. The tribute pitches are without much alteration.—Kent's Lode: The lode in the 60 west is about 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 60 east is 1½ ft. wide, producing a little ore, but nothing to value. The lode in the 24 east has not been taken down. The lode in the 12 east is 2 ft. wide, yielding ½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the adit end east is at present small and poor. The stopes in Kent's lode, in the back of the 12, will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm. The stopes under and above the adit level will yield about 1 ton of ore per fm.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, May 15: I have nothing new to report this week, because the sumpmen have been engaged bringing down the main rods and fixing the plunger-lift. We have reared up the column as far as the 54, and we have put the lift to work this evening, and on Monday we shall commence to heave off the remaining pumps. Our other men have been attending to the capstan.

WHEAL GLYNN.—J. Vercoe, May 18: We have an important alteration at the engine-shaft; the lode has enlarged, and is about 3 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of iron, flookan, prian, mundic, and lead ore, the latter about 9 in. wide, dipping fast southward, worth 25*l.* per fm., and promising increased value.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, May 15: We have started the whim-engine to work to-day in very good style. The underground workings are much the same in appearance as reported last week.

WHEAL HENRY (Helvellyn).—Captain Muse, May 15: We have an improvement again in the upper level; yesterday we saved about a barrowful of bowse ore, which looks well. The rise still continues very hard, and a little ore, very heavy watered. The new level is progressing onwards, not yet to any soundness, but expect a change soon.

WHEAL JEWEL.—J. Tonkin, A. Pearce, May 15: During the last fortnight our prospects have continued to improve. In the adit end cast the lode is very large; we are carrying 4 ft. wide of it; its composition is nearly the same as last reported, containing quartz, mundic, copper, prian, and flookan. This end is now driving by two men and one boy, at 30*s.* per fm. We have driven about 2 fms. since our last. In the shaft on the north lode we find the lode 6½ ft. wide, and improving every fathom we sink. It is now composed of a great quantity of soft, beautiful quartz, a branch of prian nearly 2 ft. wide, mundic and stones of ore. We have sunk about 2 fms. since our last. The shaft is now down 2½ fms. below the adit; sinking by nine men, at 90*s.* per fm. We find that the water does not yet increase, and we have now strong hopes that we shall be able to sink 15 or 20 fms. before we erect a whim. On the whole, we now see stronger indications of a productive mine than we have ever seen before; and we think there is every reasonable ground to hope that the shareholders will be remunerated for their outlay in opening this mine.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, R. Knapp, May 20: Pollard's shaft is sunk 7½ fms. under the 150; the cross-cut at this level is extended 12 fms. towards the lode. The lode in the 140, north of Pollard's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 11*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 130 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 4 ft. wide, and worth 14*l.* per fm. In the 120 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 110 north it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 4 ft. wide, worth 16*l.* Clymo's shaftmen, having completed the pitwork, are now engaged sinking the shaft under the 95. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold yesterday, the 19th inst., a parcel of lead ores, computed 91 tons, to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., at 26*l.* 17*s.* per ton.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—Wm. Dobie, May 20: The men that were employed in sinking the winze are put to stope a piece of ground to the bottom of the adit level from the intended engine shaft towards the end east, to make the adit level good, and increase the height of the stopes to the back of the level. The men in stoping are breaking some good stones of tin, and are opening a long piece of tin ground in the bottom of the level, which, if the shaft had been sunk, could be taken away to an advantage, and, to all appearance, there is every chance of an abundance of copper, as well as tin, in depth.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—D. Lanksbury, May 19: I cannot speak of any alteration to notice in either of the levels for the last week. In the winze sinking below the 50, on the caunter, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The tribute pitches have not been so productive the last two months as the former, in consequence of which our sampling of ore next Wednesday will not exceed 45 tons.

WHEAL TREBARVAH.—B. Gundry, F. Hosking, May 18: The 70 is driven east of flat-rod shaft about 2 fms.; the lode is small at present, but producing ore in the leading branches, which, no doubt, will soon open to its usual size, and then we may expect to drain the the water from the leaders of ore gone down in the 60 fm. level. The 60, west of engine-shaft, is producing a little ore. The 60, east of engine-shaft, is unproductive. The 50, west of flat-rod shaft, is still in hard disordered ground, lode small. In the cross-cut south of Michell's shaft, at the 20, we have cut another branch, and we think the lode cannot be far off.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Bryant, W. Jenkin, May 20: Smith's shaft is sunk 9 fms. below the 142. The lode in the 142, north of this shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 15*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 132 north it is 3 feet wide, and worth 14*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. Chippindale's shaft is sunk 7 fms. below the 120, the lode in which is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the 120, north of this shaft, is 2 feet wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm.—South Mine: Trelawny's shaftmen are engaged in cutting ground for bearers and cistern preparatory to fixing the lift from the 142 to the 130. The lode in the 142 south is 3 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm.; in the same level north we are driving by the side of the lode. In the 130 south the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 107 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on Saturday last 80 tons (computed) of lead ores, to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, Nevill and Co., at 23*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, May 15: The boundary engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. under the 113; the ground in the bottom of the said shaft is still favourable, and looks congenial for tin. In the 113, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 25*l.* per fm.; the stopes in back of the same level, west of shaft, are yielding low price tinstuff. In the 103, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 10*l.* per fm.; the stopes in back and bottom of the same level are worth on an average 15*l.* per fm.; in the winze sinking under the same level, east of shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is yielding low price tinstuff. The stopes in bottom of the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, are worth 8*l.* per fm.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, E. Gundry, May 15: The 60 cross-cut, north from Watson's shaft, to cut Park lode, is driven 3 fathoms; the ground is favourable—a kindly looking blue killas. Richards's tin lode in the 50 is opened on east and west of the cross-cut about 4 fms.; it is about 18 in. wide, opening fair tribute ground. The 40, driving east on Richards's tin lode, has improved in appearance, and yielding saving work for tin—18 in. wide. We have set two pitches on tribute on Richards's tin lode to two men each, one at 10*s.* and the other at 11*s.* in 1*l.*

WHEAL UNION.—Thos. Glanville, May 13: In the 30, driving east of the engine-shaft, the south lode is 6 ft. wide, a good course of tin: we shall be drawing a pile to surface as soon as possible, from which we intend taking a sample, when I shall be enabled to give an estimate of its value per fm. The new shaft is down 3 fms. below surface. The other parts of the mine are without alteration.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—P. Clymo, Wm. Hancock, R. Roskilly, May 20: The sumpmen are engaged cutting a plat in the 74; to-morrow we shall commence driving the cross-cut west to intersect the lode in this level. The lode in the 64 north is 4 feet wide, producing 6 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ feet wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the 54 north it is 4 feet wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ feet wide, producing 9 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the 44 north it is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on May 8 a parcel of lead ores, computed 50 tons, to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., at 18*l.* 11*s.* per ton.

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips: The ground in Morshead adit continues much the same as it has been for some time past. In the Glebe the men are engaged in the adit level, going west; we shall commence a shaft shortly. We have five pitches at work, at an average of 12*s.* in 1*l.*, and expect the men will get wages in their respective pitches.

WILLOW BANK.—J. Sanders, May 17: Saturday last being our pay and setting-day, the following bargains were set:—The eastern engine-shaft to sink below the 30 fathom level by six men, for the month, at 14*l.* per fm.; the shaft is now 1 fm. 3 ft. below the level, where the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, with copper and lead ore in it, but not sufficient to set a value on at present. The 30 fm. level to drive east by six men, at 8*l.* per fm.; during the past month this end has been driven through a good lode, yielding at times 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; for the last 2 or 3 ft. the lode has been disordered and poor, but, according to present appearances, it may be expected to improve again very shortly. The 30 fm. level to drive west by six men, at 9*l.* per fm.; the lode is at present all the width of the end, spotted with copper and lead ore, and of a very promising character; there being but a short distance to drive to get under the ore driven through in the level above, an improvement may shortly be expected in this end.

WREY CONSOLS.—J. Williams, May 20: In driving the adit level east the lode continues much the same character; we are carrying about 4 ft. wide, 3 ft. of which is spotted throughout with yellow copper ore—a more promising lode cannot be seen when the small veins of copper come together. We occasionally break some very fine stones of ore; if we were 15 or 20 fms. deeper, I believe our samplings would then tell best the true value of this property.

OSOMS HILL MINING COMPANY.—The petition for winding-up this company was heard at the Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, and dismissed. The company was registered in May last, with a capital of 20,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each. Its object was to purchase the right in and work the grant of certain mineral property under the Osoms Hill Farm, in the county of Stafford. The petitioner was Mr. G. Rogers, M.D., of Longwood House, near Bristol, a holder of 250 shares, who stated that he had paid 1*l.* per share, and had, besides, been sued, and had suffered judgment at the suit of several creditors. There was the usual allegation that three-fourths of the capital had been lost or become unavailable, and that the company was unable to meet its liabilities. The memorandum of association is signed by eight persons only, including the petitioner, chiefly resident in Warwickshire and Gloucestershire. Mr. W. Marsden, of Oldham Hall, near Bristol, who was stated to hold a license of the mine, which the company proposed to work, subscribes for 500 shares, the petitioner for 250, and the others for 320 amongst them. Soon after the formation of the company it appeared that the title of Mr. Marsden to work the mine was disputed, and notice had been given by Sir John Henneker, the owner of the property, that parties continuing to do so would be treated as trespassers. No deposits or calls had been paid by any of the other shareholders; there had been no audit of the accounts or meeting of the company, and the petitioner submitted that the object for which the company was formed had entirely failed. Judgment had been obtained by certain creditors against the company, and the sheriff's return was *nulla bona*. Dr. Rogers was examined, and stated that he had not satisfied judgment recovered against the company. In Jan. or Feb., 1857 (before the company was registered), he purchased a quarter share of the mine from Mr. Marsden, for 250*l.* He had inspected the mine in May with Mr. Marsden, and given directions for the works. The company considered that they were not liable, as they had not the working of the mine; no call has been made, so that the capital cannot be lost. The Commissioner said that there was no evidence to show that the judgments recovered against the petitioner were for the same cause of action as the judgment recovered against the company, and unsatisfied. They had been prevented from working the mine from the refusal of the landlord to grant them a lease.

IRISH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—The Master of the Court of Chancery, Dublin, to whom this matter was referred on May 14, agreed to accept the offers made by Major-General Sir Wm. Chatterton, Sir James Dombrain, and Mr. M'Cartney, M.P., as contributories to the company, in lieu of all liabilities. The result is that a further dividend of 1*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.* may now be expected by the shareholders.

MINING IN JAMAICA.—The mining intelligence from Jamaica by the last mail is but scanty:—WHEAL JAMAICA COPPER COMPANY: Ground very hard for driving in the 65 fm. level, but as there are now not more than 7 fms. further driving to intersect the lode, it is hoped that may be accomplished before Mr. Tregoning leaves the island. By the present mail the plans and sections of Charing Cross Mine, as prepared by Mr. Tregoning, will be forwarded to England.—ELLERSLIE AND BARDOWIE MINING COMPANY: Mr. Tregoning having finished his survey of Salisbury Plain, has expressed the highest opinion of it, so much so that the directors have ordered the suspension of the sale of any more shares in the company until further orders. I am about making a shipment of ore, per *Boomerang*. Mr. Tregoning is of opinion that in one item alone we shall save from 2000*l.* to 3000*l.* per annum, by using water-power instead of a steam-engine.—RIO GRANDE MINING COMPANY: Mr. Tregoning was to set out on April 30 to visit these mines.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL IN FRANCE.—From a paper just presented to the Academy of Sciences by M. de Comminnes de Marsilly, it appears that the total quantity of coal annually consumed in France is 9,000,000 tons, of which 5,000,000 come from the north—from the basins of Mons and the Centre, 1,700,000 tons; Charleroi, 900,000; Valenciennes, 800,000; Pas de Calais, 300,000: and Newcastle, 400,000.

*** With this week's MINING JOURNAL we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Iron: Its Commerce and Application to Staple Manufactures; Economising the Waste Gases of Blast Furnaces; Coal Mining in South Staffordshire: Lecture by the Government Inspector; Colliery Operations—"Boring;" Our Australian Colonies—Their Resources and Improvements; Official Correspondence with Captain Norton; Cornish Mine Photographs—No. XXX.; England to China in Sixteen Days; Taxes upon Mineral Industry; American Rope-Untwisting Machine; Railway Economy; Electric Telegraphs; Dry Printing; Propelling Vessels; Superheated Steam; Ericsson's Hot-Air Engine; Australia—"White Star Line;" New Machinery for the Liverpool Docks; Cubic Feet of Gas per Pound of Coal; Manufacture of Coal Oil in America; Colt's Revolvers; The London, Norwich, and Beccles Crape and Silk Works Company, &c., &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MAY 21, 1858.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0	1	1¾-1 2
ditto tubes ..... „	0	1	2¼-1 2½
Sheathing & bolts .. „	0	1	0 — —
Bottoms ..... „	0	1	0¼-1 1
Old (Exchange) .... „	0	0	10½- —
Best selected....p. ton	110	10	0- —
Tough cake..... „	107	10	0- —
Tile ..... „	107	10	0- —
South American.. „	100	0	0- —

IRON.	Per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London..	7 5 0- 7 10 0
Ditto, to arrive	6 15 0- 7 0 0
Nail rods	8 0 0- —
„ Stafford. in London	8 7 6- 9 0 0
Bars ditto	8 10 0- 9 10 0
Hoops ditto	9 10 0- 9 15 0
Sheets, single	10 0 0-10 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3 15 0- 4 15 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4 10 0- 5 5 0
Bars, common, ditto....	6 5 0- 6 10 0
Ditto, railway, ditto ..	6 5 0- 6 10 0
Ditto, Swed. in London.	13 10 0-14 10 0
In stock to arrive....	— — —
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2 16 0- 2 17 0
Ditto, in Tyne & Tees..	2 19 6- 3 2 6
Ditto, forge.....	2 17 6- —
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	4 10 0- 5 0 0
Welsh Forge Pig	3 0 0- 3 5 0

LEAD.			
English Pig	22	0	0-22 15 0
Ditto sheet	23	5	0-23 10 0
Ditto red lead	24	10	0-25 0 0
Ditto white	27	0	0-30 0 0
Ditto patent shot	26	0	0- —
Spanish, in bond	22	0	0- —
American	none.		

BRASS.	Per lb.
Sheets	10½d.-11½d.
Wire	10½d.-11d.
Tubes	12½d.-13d.

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	20 0 0- —
„ arrive (hammered).	21 0 0-21 10 0
Ditto, in faggots	23 0 0- —
English, Spring	18 0 0-23 0 0
QUICKSILVER .....p. lb.	0 2 0- —

SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign	25 10 0-25 15 0
To arrive	25 5 0-25 10 0

ZINC.	
In sheets	32 0 0-33 0 0

TIN.	
English, blocks 122	0 0- —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..123	0 0- —
Ditto, Refined 125	0 0- —
Banca 119	10 0-120 0 0
Straits 118	0 0-119 0 0

TIN-PLATES.*			
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	13	0- 1 15 0
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1	19	0- 2 1 0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1	11	0- 1 12 0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1	17	0- 1 18 0
IC Coke ..... „	1	6	6- 1 7 6
IX Ditto..... „	1	12	6- 1 13 6
Canada plates ....p. ton	15	0	0-15 5 0
In London; 20*s.* less at the works.			
Yellow Metal Sheathing..p. lb.	10*d.*- —		
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. ..p. cwt.	2	2	0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	—	- 7	10 0

* At the works, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per box less.

REMARKS.—The variations in the prices of metals this week have only been to a trifling extent, the transactions for the most part having been effected at about former quotations; a little easiness, however, is observable in spelter and foreign tin. Business has been conducted as yet only on a moderate scale, merchants generally preferring to limit their operations for the present until the markets abroad assume a better appearance.

COPPER.—No change has taken place in fixed rates, and the market has been rather easier, or, at least, less difficulty has been experienced in placing orders. Smelters have exhibited more willingness to accept orders, which has naturally caused many dealers, who were eager to buy in anticipation of an advance, to hold off; consequently no particular pressure is felt. The demand at the moment runs more upon cake, as there is less disposition on the part of smelters to sell this description of copper; but several arrivals of Australian have recently taken place, and added to the stock already in warehouse here; these will, doubtless, prove sufficient to meet the requirements of consumers and shippers.

IRON.—The market has not been disturbed in any way, either from slackness of demand or excessive enquiry; in fact, the market, as near as possible, has remained stationary, and, as far as it can be ascertained, there is but little prospect of any decline or any great amendment; if anything, however, it favours an improved state of things. Scotch pigs have slightly fluctuated in quotations, but are now quoted about the same as this day week, the market closing firm at 54*s.* to 54*s.* 6*d.*, m.n., g.m.b., f.o.b., in Glasgow.

LEAD.—In the absence of demand, sellers are disposed to concede in a measure to buyers' terms, providing they are somewhat in character with current quotations.

SPELTER.—A few transactions have lately taken place, both for delivery ex warehouse here and for arrival, prices varying from 25*l.* 10*s.* to 26*l.* The tendency of this metal is rather downward, and possibly 5*s.* per ton under the above prices might not be refused if taken ex ship.

TIN.—English remains as formerly quoted, foreign is little lower; Banca, on the spot, being procurable at 119*l.*, and in Holland at 69 fls.; Straits, nominally, 118*l.* Telegraphic advices have just been received that the sale of tin by the Handelsmaatschappij will consist of 183,000 slabs (with the option of adding 10,000 slabs more if arrived in time), and that it will take place on July 6, at Rotterdam.

TIN PLATES.—Makers are firm in their prices, 27*s.* to 27*s.* 6*d.* being quoted for IC coke. STEEL.—Little or no enquiry in our markets.

QUICKSILVER.—No change.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 20.—The tone of our metal market has been firmer during the past week. For iron, both Welsh and Staffordshire, there has been an increased demand, and, if anything, there is less disposition to sell at current rates. In some instances prices have advanced, and orders, which would have been accepted a week or two ago at certain limits, are now refused. Makers of best brands have sufficient orders in hand to occupy them for some time to come, and as regards the common descriptions, there is less pressure to sell than was observable some time ago. In Scotch pig-iron business has been transacted to a fair extent, and prices have fluctuated somewhat, closing to-day at about 1*s.* per ton below the quotation of this day week, with, however, a firm appearance. The shipments for the week are 11,535 tons, against 12,102 tons for the corresponding week of last year. There is a good demand for copper, and orders are in some cases refused unless at an advance. Higher prices appear to be inevitable. Foreign tin was easier in price early in the week, but has since rallied, and prices are firm. For English tin a satisfactory demand exists, and quotations are well supported; and as regards tin-plates, it would appear that the lowest point has been reached, for a good enquiry is going on, and prices are well maintained. In lead business has been limited, and prices are nominal. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton.—Tin: Common block, 122*l.* per ton; common bar, 123*l.*; refined block, 125*l.*—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 32*s.* to 33*s.* per box; coke, IC, 26*s.* 6*d.* to 27*s.* 6*d.*—Lead: English sheet, 24*l.* per ton; English pig, 23*l.*—Copper: Cake and tile, 107*l.* 10*s.* per ton; best selected, 110*l.* 10*s.* per ton; sheathing and bolt, 1*s.* per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10*d.* per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30*l.* to 40*l.* per ton; spring, 18*l.* to 24*l.*; cast and shear, 50*l.* to 60*l.* per ton.

PARIS, MAY 19.—The fall alluded to on a previous occasion as being probable has at last been realised. Forge pigs have gone down to 145 frs. the ton, and masters assert that at this price there are not ten works in the whole Champagne district that can manufacture it, except at a great loss. One of the results has been the reduction of wood. Fuel, which six months ago fetched easily 11 or 12 frs., is now a drug at 8 frs. The manufacture of pigs for the second melting is completely abandoned. In iron transactions are very limited, at former prices: Rolls, 1st class, 300 frs.; nail rods, 330 frs.; ditto, No. 20, 350 frs.; hammered irons, 360 frs.; all delivered in the St. Dizier station. Puddled iron wire, No. 20, delivered free in Paris, 375 frs. to 380 frs., with margin of 20 frs. Charcoal iron, 900 frs. to 1000 frs., No. 1, in Paris, with 15 frs. to 20 frs. margin. Nails are without change. During the month of March the iron entered into Paris for building purposes was 424 tons cast and 676 wrought.

BOSTON, APRIL 26.—An almost total absence of speculation, and the continued decline of ingot copper, have contributed to reduce nearly all the quotations given a month since. The highest price for ingot copper this season was in February, carried by speculation to 26 c. per lb., cash; the price at this time is 23 c., four months. The following is an accurate estimate of the total shipments of rough copper from Lake Superior, from 1855 to 1857, inclusively, in tons of 2000 lbs.:—Ontonagon, 7941; Portage Lake, 1481; Keweenaw Point, 6573. Add product of November and December, raised but not shipped, 888=16,883 tons, equal, when smelted, at 67 per cent., to 11,312 tons. Add Mr. Whitney's estimate of product from 1845 to 1854, inclusively, 7642 tons. Total, reduced to ingot copper, 18,954 tons. Valued at 8500 per ton, the whole amount of receipts to January 1, 1858, have been $9,000,477. The Lake Superior annual report, submitted to the stockholders, 13th inst., shows that the receipts from assessments have been, since March 1, 1857, $40,000. Expenditure to Feb. 1, 1858:—Mining contracts and wages, $18,730·84; supplies and materials, $3,975·47; general expenses, $2,248·25: total, $26,954·56—balance unexpended, $13,045·44. The inventory of permanent improvements, personal property, supplies and materials on hand, amounts to $8,026·80.—DUPEE, BACK, AND SAYLES.

The standard for copper continues to rise weekly, and is reaching a price highly satisfactory to the miner. In lead ores we do not hear of much change, but tin is advancing, and likely, by all accounts, to go still higher. With these things before the public more business in mines was expected, but we cannot report upon a very active SHARE MARKET since our last. The Derby week, however, is generally a sort of half-holiday, and this year it has formed no exception to the rule. Dividend mines have been mostly enquired for, and a few of the best, such as Basset, South Frances, Par Consols, Great South Tolgus, Mary Ann, and Herodsfoot, have improved in price. Progressive mines have also been moderately in request, and prices in those dealt in fairly supported. In some of the more speculative mines, also, business has been doing. Wheal Edwards have been firmer, and left off at 5¼ to 5⅜; the mine is reported as looking better in the shaft and in a winze, and it is hoped the late depression will soon be succeeded by a better feeling in the market. South Frances, 240 to 250, and several enquiries for shares early in the week. West Bassets, 24 to 25, and not so much doing. North Bassets have improved to 11¼ to 11½. North Roskears not quite so firm, at 24 to 25. Tincroft, 3¾ to 4; Herodsfoot have been more in request, at 8½ to 9; the mine is looking well, and has again sampled 85 tons of crop lead ore. Mary Ann, 46 to 47, and several buyers. Yarners, 1½ to 1⅝; the lode in the 20, lately cut, has further improved, and the 10 now worth 2 tons per fm. Par Consols have been in good demand, and advanced to 20¼. Great South Tolgus also largely dealt in at 14⅛ to 15¼; the mine, from a late inspection, is looking well. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 114 to 116, and also looking well, the lode in the shaft continuing worth 50*l.* per fm. Alfred Consols, 11½ to 12; East Alfred, 1¼ to 1⅜; Wheal Grenville, 1⅞ to 2, and still enquired for; West Grenville, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*; South Crowndale, ⅜ to ½; Redmoor, 6*s.* 6*d.*; North Crofty have been in request at 5¼ to 6, owing to an improvement in the 120, east of Rule's shaft. East Bassets have seceded to 90, 92½, upon the apprehension that a call would be required at the meeting on Monday next, on account of the new machinery; but we understand a call will not be necessary, as after debiting the cost of erection of the new engine-house, and 120*l.* for the boiler, the books will be in debt about 150*l.*, all costs charged up to the end of April, and without crediting 100 tons of copper ores just sampled, and also a good pile of tinstuff. Hingston Down, 5½ to 6, and a fair business transacted; Vale of Towys, 1¼ to 1⅜; St. Day United, 11*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*, and flat. East Russells have kept at about 6½ to 6⅝; at the meeting, on Monday, the agent stated the winze had been sunk 8 fms. 1 ft.; the first 5 fms. were worth 120*l.* per fm.; the average of the whole 8 fms. worth 80*l.* per fm., and the bottom now worth 50*l.* per fm.; he also stated that if the water did not increase faster than at present he should be able to go down 12 to 15 fms. in the winze; the 88 end has been driven 17 fms. in three months, and is now 30 fms. from the winze. Craddock Moors, 35 to 36; Wheal Buller, 290 to 295, ex div. and bonus (10*l.* per share) declared on Tuesday. Carn Brea, 49 to 50; South Condurrow, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; North Frances, 8 to 8½, and still in request. Wheal Margery, 11½ to 12, buyers. Margaret, 52½ to 55; Providence Mines, 65 to 67; Wheal Wrey, 3½; Catherine and Jane, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*; Sortridge Consols, 1⅜ to 1½; North Robert, 3⅜ to 4; Holmbush, 1½ to 1⅝; Pendeen, 3½ to 3¾; Drakewalls, 30*s.* to 31*s.*; the mine since our last has sold 20 tons of tin for 1315*l.* 10*s.*, and it will take about two months to cut the copper lode we referred to last week. Wheal Basset, 220 to 230, rather in demand. Devon Consols, 470 to 480; Merllyn, ¼ to ⅜; North Busy, 4 to 5, there is a good demand for these shares, but few sellers to be found. Wheal Arthur, 4⅞ to 5¼, the mine still further improved. Lewis, 2 to 2¼; Kitty (Lelant), 9½ to 10; Trelawny, 23½ to 24½; the mine is looking very well indeed, the bottom level (142) north is worth 15*l.* per fm., south 10*l.*; the ends altogether are worth 78*l.* per fm., and the stopes and tribute pitches producing as usual; on Saturday last 80 tons of ore were sold at 23*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* per ton. South Caradons have been largely dealt in at 395 to 400; the dividend (with bonus), on Monday, is expected to be 12*l.* per share. West Caradons, 105 to 115, and flat. Great Alfreds have been flat, and left off at 4⅞ to 5¼. North Tavy, 1½ to 1⅝; Tolvaddens, 6¼ to 6⅝; Cargoll, 12 to 13; North Downs, 1⅜ to 1½; West Par, ½ to ¾; South Carn Brea, 4 to 4½; Lady Bertha, 20*s.* to 21*s.*; East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford, 1⅞ to 2. At Wheal Unity meeting we hear, late this afternoon, a call of 10*s.* per share was made; this will take many of the shareholders by surprise, and we shall probably have something to say upon this subject at an early date. A few weeks ago the report of the mine led us, and the shareholders, to consider that the mine was fast progressing towards a dividend state, and we were, moreover, led to infer that no further calls would be required for back debts.

The shares of the several new companies recently launched have been well taken up, and the public generally seem gaining more confidence; in fact, commercial undertakings are receiving all the support which the most sanguine promoters could desire; several foreign and colonial mining and railway concerns have got the whole of their capital subscribed, without publishing an advertisement, which may be taken as a fair criterion of the feeling evinced by capitalists. Several Spanish railway schemes will shortly be before the public, and efforts will be made to obtain British capital for working mines in France; but we would again remind investors that they should ascertain before they embark their capital that the constitution of the companies is such that the full protection both of English law and the laws of the country in which the operations are to be carried on may be secured, and the companies legally recognised in both places. Devon, Cornish, and Welsh mining adventures are also being organised, and many of which, we have heard, offer excellent opportunities for the realisation of handsome returns upon the money invested. But few propositions touch upon the gold question, and even where the assays have proved the absolute existence of the precious metal, it is doubtful whether larger profits will not be realised from working the baser metals. The price of uncoined gold is about the same as it has been for many years—under 4*l.* per oz.; and it is too well known that by the processes which have hitherto been tried, although the various inventors may have promised enormous profits, it cannot be obtained in a marketable state from English ores under 6*l.* per oz., so that the maxim that "large sales increase profits" will scarcely hold good. The copper, tin, and lead markets are in a most satisfactory position, prices being now quite high enough to afford ample remuneration to the miners, and the only movement probable an upward one. The encouragement which the present quotations for metals offers to the miners would a few years since have been considered too extraordinary to place confidence in; yet the consumer scarcely dreams of believing hereafter to be able to purchase at materially lower rates; so that miners need have no apprehension as to their future prospects. Under the present aspect of affairs, mining, wherever it may be carried on, cannot, with good and competent management, fail to be largely remunerative.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The improvement in the standard continues, and we hail the rise with entire satisfaction, feeling assured that it arises from legitimate causes, and is, therefore, permanent; we had expected it before, but when we consider the position of politics at home and abroad, the state of trade (which has hardly yet recovered its buoyancy), we express our pleasure at finding the mining interest is one of the earliest to meet attention and favour; nor is it confined to the produce alone—mining stocks, as we all along said they would, have felt its influence; shares in dividend and other good stocks have gradually improved in value; confidence is being restored. The dividends of last month on mining were 25,000*l.* There is not that ruinous element, competition, in mining stocks that there is in railways, by which a board, or a few headstrong individuals, may involve the capital, and probably the sole incomes of thousands, to suit their private pique, pride, or purpose. What would be said of mines or miners had the "serious farce" enacted by railway companies been played off by them? Would they not have been stigmatised with every foul epithet a Billingsgate vocabulary could have furnished; would not Chancery have reaped a rich harvest? We think the answer is so palpable that we need not suggest a reply. Comparisons, we know, are odious; we only make them because mining has been neglected for interests that do not possess a tithe of the security it affords, and this furnishes a proof in point.

There never was, perhaps, so brilliant a prospect for British mining as at

present; everything seems to indicate and promise future success; the mines themselves, too, are in the most satisfactory position. Few, if any, of the wild speculations so rife and ruinous at periods of prosperity are in the market. Adversity has taught all the necessity and practice of economy, which is now the rule and not the exception. Our list of dividend mines gradually increases; many are on the eve of entering it, many more are just paying their way. It will be noticed by the attentive observer the calls on mines requiring advances are much less than heretofore. We can assure our friends and capitalists generally mining is in a thoroughly sound state as a whole, and that state is founded on a basis as legitimate and enduring as any kind of security whatever. In taking this view of the matter we would, however, warn them against being led away by false statements and gilded gegaws, for such there are and such there will be, if an overdue excitement prevail, which is not at all improbable. The public are so prone to extremes that it is difficult to restrain it, more particularly when a mania for getting suddenly rich possesses it; however, as yet, no symptoms present themselves; should they, we shall deem it as much our duty to curb them as to encourage legitimate pursuits. We repeat, we hail the improvement in the standard, small as it is, as a step in the right direction, and a gratifying augury for the future.

At the sale of copper ores at Truro, on Thursday, the standard was 139*l.* 9s.; produce, 5¾; price per ton, 5*l.* 5s. 6d. Taking into account that this was the sale of Devon Great Consols, and other eastern ores, and that the expense of carriage is greater than from the western mines, this may be considered an advance on the standard of the previous week, though not to the amount of more than about 1*l.* 5s. In comparison, however, with the previous monthly sale, on April 22, of Devon Great Consols and other eastern ores, the advance at the sale on Thursday was considerable, amounting to 6*l.* 2s. on the standard, and 7s. per ton of ore—making a difference, to the advantage of the miner, on the total sale of 4855 tons, to the amount of 1699*l.* more than same ores would have realised at the sale on April 22.

From Melbourne, by the ship *Guy Mannering*, 8575 bags of copper ore and 1857 bags of silver ore have arrived. The *Granite City*, from Sydney, has brought 4094 bags of copper ore. The *Briston*, from Adelaide, brings 1588 tiles, 995 cakes, and 28 ingots of copper, besides 1880 bags of copper ore.

At Liverpool, yesterday, about 185 tons of copper regulus, ex *Blencathra*, were sampled, for sale on June 1.

At Wheal Buller meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1740*l.* 6s. 9d.; ores sold (less dues), 5664*l.* 0s. 11d. = 7404*l.* 7s. 8d.—Mine cost, March, 1132*l.* 2s. 6d.; April, 1165*l.* 11s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 945*l.* 5s. 1d.; income tax, &c.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 4101*l.* 8s. 8d. A dividend of 256*l.* (10*l.* per share) was declared, and after payment the balance to next account was 1541*l.* 8s. 8d. The nett profit on the two months' working was 256*l.* 1s. 11d.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their weekly board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 812*l.* (8*l.* per share) out of profits arising from sales of copper ores sampled in the months of Jan. and Feb. last. After payment of the same, there remains in hand a balance of 26,062*l.* 13s. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund, applicable to the general purposes of the company.

Carn Brea Mines declared their 97th dividend, of 2*l.* per share, yesterday—making 241*l.* 10s. already paid on each 15*l.* share.

At Levant Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 918*l.* 1s. 9d.; tin sold, 3325*l.* 14s. 1d.; copper ore sold, 1389*l.* 17s. 4d.; carriage, 180*l.* 0s. 1d.; sundry receipts, 2*l.* 3s. 3d. = 5841*l.* 16s. 6d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, Jan. to March, 4484*l.* 8s. 10d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1357*l.* 7s. 8d. A dividend of 3*l.* 10*s.* (2*l.* per share) was declared.

St. Ives Consols during the week has declared a dividend of 30s. per share.

At Wheal Bal[illegible]eeting, on May 11, the accounts showed—Tin ore sold, 1490*l.* 0s. 10d.; use of stamps, &c., 13*l.* 1s.; call received, 120*l.* = 1613*l.* 1s. 10d.—Balance last audit, 569*l.* 7s. 6d.; mine cost, Jan., Feb., and March, 852*l.* 3s.; dues, 34*l.* 8s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 340*l.* 3s. 3d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 176*l.* 19s. 5d. A dividend of 10s. per share was declared. Capts. H. Trezise and J. Bennetts reported that they had 25 pitches working, by 64 men and 9 boys, at an average tribute of 15s. 8d. in 1*l.*

At Berriow Consols meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 109*l.* 14s. 8d.; labour cost, 209*l.* 10s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 79*l.* 0s. 10d. = 398*l.* 6s. 5d.—Calls received, 250*l.*: leaving balance against mine, 148*l.* 6s. 5d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. Capt. Henry Taylor reported upon the position and prospects of the mine; it seems to be gradually improving, and they are hoping to have a further improvement when it reaches the killas.

At North Levant Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 66*l.* 14s. 4d.; mine cost, Jan., 260*l.* 19s. 4d.; Feb., 259*l.* 13s. 7d.; March, 234*l.* 17s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 238*l.* 9s. 2d. = 1072*l.* 14s. 2d.—Tin sold (dues, 1-24th, 44*l.* 5s. 9d.), 1018*l.* 13s. 3d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 54*l.* 0s. 11d. The accounts were passed.

At the Duke of Cornwall Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. R. M'Callan in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 684*l.* 19s. 6d. The committee were re-elected. The Duchy have reduced the dues during pleasure to 1-60th. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. Wm. Roberts reported that the mine appeared a fair speculation, and likely to re-pay a liberal outlay.

At Swanpool Mine meeting, May 12 (Capt. Todd in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 616*l.* 7s. 9d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. A resolution was also passed for enforcing payment of the arrears of call.

At East Wheal Russell Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. Procter in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of adventurers of 58*l.* 13s. Resolutions were passed that the ore be sampled at the end of the current month, instead of waiting two months, and a vote of confidence in Capt. Goldsworthy. The proceedings, which are reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At East Wheal Falmouth meeting, May 11, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 41*l.* 18s. 6d.; ore sold, 755*l.* 10s. 7d. = 817*l.* 6s. 1d.—Mine cost, Feb., 79*l.* 19s. 6d.; March, 201*l.* 12s. 1d.; discount, 6*l.* 10s. 11d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 327*l.* 5s. 8d. The agent reported that the 30 fm. level had intersected a lode called Tyack's lode, and the strata very congenial for lead. A winze sinking below the 20, on Chenall's lode, will produce about 1 ton of lead and jack per fm. There are 19 men employed underground, including the kibble-filler, and a man to do the pitwork, &c.

At the North Buller Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. E. Mathew in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against adventurers of 6*l.* 16s. 5d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made, and a resolution passed to forfeit all shares in arrear of call made Feb. 15, subject to restoration by the committee. The proceedings, which are reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At South Lady Bertha Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. Watkins in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against adventurers of 9*l.* A call of 1s. per share was made. Messrs. Watkins, J. Batters, Fuller, J. Robertson, Oliver, and C. Robertson, were appointed the committee of management, and the proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At Tyn-y-Worglodd Slate Company meeting, on Wednesday (Captain Strode in the chair), Messrs. Monk, Cullum, John Phillips, Sims, and Captain Strode, were elected directors. A resolution was passed to forfeit shares in arrear of call if not paid within two months. The proceedings, which are reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At North Wheal Wrey Consols a considerable improvement has taken place in the bottom level; the lode is now 2 ft. wide, and producing good work. They are also daily expecting to meet with the western lode in the cross-cut in the 20.

At Wheal Glynn (Bodmin), during the week, a great improvement has taken place; a fine lode has come into the shaft 7 fms. under the 24, worth at least 25*l.* per fm., and with the best indications for further improvement.

The Alten Mining Association are in expectation of the arrival of a parcel of copper from the works, which is now on the way to its destination. The annual meeting of shareholders will be held in the first week of June.

In the Foreign Mine Share Market, during the week, a good business has been done in Mariquita at ⅞ to 1; Worthing has been flat at 3s. 6d.: General Mining Association of Nova Scotia in fair demand at 19; Cobre, 45 to 48; St. John del Rey, 13 to 13⅛; Linares, 9¼ to 9¾; Bon Accord, ½ to ⅝ prem.; Santiago, 2 to 2⅛; Australian Land, ⅞, and a good business doing. In other descriptions scarcely any alteration.

In American Securities, the market continues active. There has been, during the past week, a good business doing in most of the State, and in several of the chief City stocks. Railroad bonds are out of favour, and the transactions in them have been on a very limited scale.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) inform us that the unsettled state of the Continent, together with the expected change of the Ministry, has thrown a gloom on all share transactions. The mining interest has suffered to a great extent, still there is an evident improvement in the confidence of the public in this description of property, and we expect ere long to see them take the lead. Those intending to invest in this description of property had better take advantage of the present opportunity. Several of our Yorkshire mines have improved, and there is increasing confidence in the speedy realisation of dividends from many of the progressive mining companies. The Helvellyn Consols have cut in the new level only begun last month. Capt. Muse (May 15) reports—At the Consols, we have cut a very kindly working thing, and if it is not another vein it is a very strong feeder to the one that we are expecting to cut—the No. 2 lode; it looks well; I long to see it—that you may rely upon we do just now.

Our Sheffield correspondents (Messrs. Smith) report a dull market, and the only transaction has been the Eyam Mine at 46, which is 1*l.* lower than previous sales. New Midland rather firmer, and buyers at ⅛ prem.

Our Hull correspondents (Messrs. Flint and Co.) report that business has been almost at a stand-still in the share market during the week. Although money is abundant, it is not so, generally speaking, in the hands of parties who are share buyers, but when the trade of the country improves we look for more activity.

GOLD IN OREGON.—In the House of Commons, last night, in answer to Mr. Christy, Lord Stanley said that within the last two months there had been a considerable quantity of gold discovered in the district lying between Frazer's and Thompson's Rivers, in British Oregon. Two years ago there were some discoveries of gold in Vancouver's Island: there had been no recent information concerning those discoveries.

Mr. Henry Edward Murrell has advertised for sale by auction, on June 8, sixteen 28th shares in the Vigra and Clogau Mine, under an order of the Court of Chancery made in a cause Goodman v. Robinson and others.

The *Gazette* statement of the movement of the precious metals for the week ending Wednesday last gives the following large totals:—Imports of gold, 1,345,652*l.*; exports of gold, 477,203*l.*; imports of silver, 79,620*l.*; exports of silver, 8355*l.*

The Return of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday, May 19, compared with the previous weekly return, shows the following results:—

Circulation issue	£31,634,760	Increase	£141,595
Circulation active	20,282,930	Decrease	96,335
Public deposits	4,735,910	Increase	1,986,741
Other deposits	13,972,393	Decrease	1,271,483
Government securities in banking department	10,926,683	Increase	1,000,000
Other securities in banking department	14,676,707	Decrease	534,326
Coin and bullion in both departments	17,926,980	Increase	129,273
Seven day and other bills	850,425	Decrease	27,417
The rest	3,210,632	Increase	3,441
Notes in reserve	11,851,770	Increase	237,360
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department	12,119,050	Increase	225,608

The movement under the heads of coin and bullion and reserve is satisfactory, but not of much importance. The principal alteration is in the securities and deposits. The Bank have taken the million of new Exchequer Bonds just created, and this operation explains the enormous increase in the Treasury balance. The decrease in the "other" securities is upwards of half a million.—*Daily News.*

At the Oriental Bank Corporation meeting, yesterday (Mr. H. G. Gordon in the chair), the accounts showed a nett profit, on Dec. 31, 1857, after defraying current charges, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts, 156,020*l.* 16s. 3d. The report stated that the assistance rendered to the London and Eastern Bank had not been so effectual in protecting the shareholders of that company as had been hoped and anticipated; litigation amongst themselves and some of their creditors having complicated and delayed the liquidation of their affairs. As regards the claim, however, which is fully secured, there is every prospect of its speedy settlement. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the meeting that after the troubles and anxieties of the past year, they were able to present such a satisfactory statement. The insurance account was most gratifying, and they hoped out of it to have a large amount to divide in addition to the ordinary profit of the bank. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. A dividend of 1*l.* 15s. per share, in addition to 1*l.* 5s. already paid, was declared. A resolution was also passed that the remuneration to the directors be raised from 2400*l.* to 4000*l.* per annum. The retiring directors were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

In the extension which is taking place of the system of limited liability, a trial which occurred in the Court of Queen's Bench should receive particular notice. The secretary of the "Saltash Waterman's Company (Limited)," had accepted two bills on account of it, for an aggregate of 105*l.* The drawer of these had omitted the word "limited," and the secretary, in accepting them, failed to notice the neglect. The company having failed, an action was now brought against the secretary, on the ground that he was personally liable under the section of the Act of 1856, which declares that such liability shall arise if any officer of a limited company shall "sign, or authorise to be signed on behalf of such company, any bill of exchange, promissory note, endorsement, cheque, order for money or goods," &c., in which the title of the company is used without the word "limited" being introduced. The case was so clear, that Lord Campbell at once directed a verdict to be found against the secretary for the full sum.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Traffic Returns of Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending May 15 amounted to 438,790*l.*, and for the corresponding week of 1857 to 452,230*l.*, showing a decrease of 13,440*l.* The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 177,517*l.*, and for corresponding week of 1857 to 183,497*l.*, showing a decrease of 5980*l.* The decrease on the London and North-Western Railway amounted to 5246*l.*; on the London and Blackwall to 119*l.*; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 101*l.*; on the London and South-Western to 966*l.*; and on the South-Eastern to 453*l.*—total, 6885*l.* But from this must be deducted 107*l.* the increase on the Eastern Counties, 436*l.* on the Great Northern, and 362*l.* on the Great Western together, 905*l.*: leaving the decrease, as above, 5980*l.*

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 261,273*l.*, and for the corresponding week of last year to 268,733*l.*, showing a decrease of 7460*l.* in the receipts of those lines, which, added to the decrease on the metropolitan lines, makes the total decrease 13,440*l.*, as compared with the corresponding week of 1857.

THE IRON TRADE.—Although there is not much advance, the trade is looking up, and the demand has increased during the past few weeks. Messrs. Samuelson's furnaces, at Branchend, are to be put in operation again on June 1, and, we understand, two of Mr. Cochrane's will be re-lighted about the same time. The following are, we believe, about the present current prices of the Durham and Cleveland iron, free on board, at Middlesborough:—No. 1, 56s.; No. 2, 54s. 6d.; No. 3, 53s. 6d.; and No. 4, 52s. Messrs. Snowdon and Hopkins's furnaces, are nearly completed and will be opened shortly. A correspondent says—"The pig-iron trade of Cleveland remains much in the same position as it has done since the commencement of the year. The demand continues very slack, and prices show very little symptoms of improvement. The unsettled state of political matters, no doubt, tends to prejudice business. Should the present Government find themselves supported by the House, when Mr. Cardwell's motion of the vote of censure comes to a division, it will tend much to the advantage of the general trade of the country, and diffuse confidence among the mercantile community.—*Stockton and Hartlepool Mercury*, May 22.

THE NAUTILUS DIVING BELL.—We learn from the French papers, from which we, in another portion of our Journal, give some short extracts, that this important improvement in submarine operations has been submitted to the scientific men of France, and that they warmly approve of its usefulness and simplicity. Mr. Hallett (the banker of New York) who has had the honour of introducing the "Nautilus" to the consideration of this country and France, must, we think, be satisfied with the high commendations which have, in both countries, been given to the energy and ability which he has evinced in the formation of this important submarine invention.

MINE ACCIDENT.—A "run of ground" took place last week in Ballerswidden Mine, and placed in great danger the lives of a man and a boy. Suspicion was first excited by the discovery that their above-ground clothes remained in their place long after the time for coming up to change had gone by. On going down into the mine it was some time before any steps could be taken to search for the missing ones, in consequence of the great change in the appearance of the ground, but at length a man called Martin Wallish succeeded in making himself heard by them, and, by spilling through the shaft about 6 ft., an entrance into their dark dungeon was effected. The man, James Edwards, and the boy, Henry Edwards, stated that they bored a hole about ten o'clock the previous day, when the ground gave way; they continued calling as well as they were able, but at length became so much exhausted that they gave up everything as lost. They were got out about one o'clock on Friday, having been shut up 27 hours in their dreary dungeon. The greatest credit is due to Messrs. Clemens and Trehair, the agents, and to Peter Harvey and Phillip Edwards, the timbermen, for the exertions they used to get the sufferers out.—*West Briton.*

REFUSAL TO ALLOW INSPECTION OF A MINE.—On May 8, Mr. Lenderycu and Mr. Charles Hawke, of Truro, who are adventurers in East Wheal Falmouth, sent Capt. Burrows to inspect that mine, giving him a written authority for doing so, which he presented to the managing agent, Capt. Hancock. The latter refused to allow the inspection, and in consequence Messrs. Lenderyou and Hawke made an application on Tuesday last to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries' Court, who immediately granted an order for the inspection.—*West Briton.*

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, May 25.—Cobre 89, 81, 87, 79, 72, 45, 42, 15—Cuba 72, 71, 70, 68, 67, 64, 49, 6—Knocknahon 75, 74, 69, 61, 63, 62—Berehaven 122, 115, 109, 70—Spanish 85, 5, 15, 4, 5, 1—Spanish 47, 22, 5, 4—Irish Ore 36, 16—Holyford 24, 13—Namaqua 29.—Total, 2115 tons.

TO ENGINEERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION as MANAGER, or GENERAL FOREMAN. Has been some years engaged in the above capacity, and possesses a thorough practical knowledge of the engineering and millwright business, railway machinery, plant, &c. Has been accustomed to make estimates, specifications, working and other drawings, &c. Testimonials and references as to ability.—Address, stating terms and requirements, to "J. B.," care of James Scott and Son, Crosstreet Chambers, Manchester.

WANTED, a FOREMAN, to MANAGE TWO SMALL BLAST FURNACES, and make himself generally useful. He must thoroughly understand his business, and be able to take the time of the men. Satisfactory references required. Wages £2 per week.—Apply, in writing, to "X. Y. Z.," Post-office, Northampton.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT as FURNACE MANAGER. Testimonials and reference can be had, if required, having had 10 years' experience in one of the largest ironworks in South Wales.—Address, "M. K.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a PARTNER in a BLAST FURNACE, recently erected in the West of England, and commanding unusual advantages from the proximity of iron ore and coal, which are being obtained at very low rates.—Further particulars, as to capital, &c., may be obtained on application, by letter, to "X. Y. Z.," care of W. E. Chessell, Esq., 5, Queen-square, Bristol.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN, who has extensive and first-class machinery at work in the heavy branch of the Sheffield trade, and is practically acquainted with the manufacture of iron and steel in all its branches, is anxious to OBTAIN A PARTNER, who has sufficient capital to put down other machinery for the purpose of manufacturing steel and other iron suitable for the Sheffield trade.—Apply to Mr. WM. UNWIN, solicitor, Queen-street, Sheffield.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
References.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

Just published, demy 8vo., with Twenty Illustrations on Copper, price £1 5s., an
ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON IRON METALLURGY,
UP TO THE MANUFACTURE OF PUDDLED BARS:
Built upon the Atomic System of Philosophy, the Elements operated upon being Estimated according to Dr. Wollaston's Hydrogen Scale of Equivalents.
Comprising Suggestions relative to Important Improvements in the Manufacture of Iron and Steel, and the Conduct of extensive Ironworks.
WITH ANALYTICAL TABLES OF IRON-MAKING MATERIALS.
By SAMUEL BALDWYN ROGERS, of Nant-y-glo, Monmouthshire.
"I do not hesitate to say Mr. Rogers's work is the most complete combination of sound science and sound practice that has yet appeared on Iron—beyond comparison."—DAVID MUSHET.
London: *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

Our Australian colonies and the mining interests of this country are now so closely allied, that the result of mining enterprise in those possessions produces an influence at home quite apart from the mere interest which attaches to the successful development of new localities for the production of the ordinary metals, as well as of gold. In no respect is this more conspicuous than in mining labour. In fact, the effect of emigration of miners is naturally felt in our mining districts, and the moment they reach their destination they find ready and remunerative occupation in the different branches to which they are accustomed. Much has been said and written as to the glut of labour in Australia; but this applies solely to Victoria, and even in that colony it refers almost exclusively to what may be termed effeminate labour—that is, those classes of persons who are more accustomed to office, or in-door employment, but does not in any sense include those who occupy themselves in the search for, or in the working of, mines. In Victoria and New South Wales there is, it is true, little more produced than the precious metal, but from South Australia we draw large supplies of rich copper, lead, and tin. In the two last-named colonies, where mining in its more ordinary sense is extensively prosecuted, there is a dearth, and not a glut, of mining labour, indeed, of every description of labour: and various localities well known to contain rich lodes of ores would be promptly opened up if the supply of this description of labour were equal to the demand. We may add, from the letters which reach us from the various mining districts in this country, it is evident there is a steady increase of mining labour leaving our shores. In fact, this is the natural consequence induced by the continual arrivals of large amounts of the precious metal from Victoria and Sydney, and of rich copper and silver lead ore from South Australia—the result in a great measure of unskilled mining with unskilled labour; therefore, it becomes self-evident to experienced miners that they are certain to obtain immediate and lucrative employment the moment they reach the mining localities of Australia. No discrimination is shown when allusion is made to colonial labour by the general press in this country, which necessarily leads to misapprehension in the minds of some who otherwise would emigrate; for while there is a glut of one description, there is frequently a great dearth of another. Our Australian colonies are an illimitable field of mining enterprise, and with practical miners to open up the various deposits of ores, and with a corresponding necessary amount of agricultural and pastoral labour to supply the wants of others, it is evident that no glut of mining labour can exist for years to come.

MINING PRODUCE.—The *Red Jacket*, the *Swiftsure*, the *Thames*, and several other overdue vessels, have arrived during the week from Port Phillip, with various amounts of the precious metal, as well as of copper and silver-lead ore; the gold being the production of the colony of Victoria, and the copper and lead ore of the adjoining territory of South Australia. A very large amount of gold is still overdue, and may be daily expected.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 17th May.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Foxdale	100	£15 17 5	Mining Co. of Ireland.
Frongoch	50	14 1 0	Panther Company.
ditto	50	14 2 6	ditto
East Daren	55	16 11 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	30	16 9 0	ditto
Cwm Erfin	42	16 18 6	ditto

Sold on the 19th May.

Wheal Mary Ann	91	26 17 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 12th May.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Wh. Kitty (St. Ag.)	13	1	3	12	£62 7 6	£ 816 13 4	—
ditto	1	18	2	13	58 0 0	73 7 4	—

Sold on the 20th May.

Drake Walls	9	0	0	0	69 12 6	626 12 6	Williams & Co.
ditto	11	0	0	0	62 12 6	688 17 6	Daubuz & Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 5, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, May 20.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols	126	£3 11 6	Collacombe	37	£3 10 0
ditto	122	8 3 6	ditto	23	6 12 6
ditto	118	7 15 6	ditto	21	1 1 0
ditto	115	4 12 6	Devon and Cornwall	90	4 3 6
ditto	114	7 17 6	ditto	80	3 3 0
ditto	111	3 4 6	ditto	42	14 17 6
ditto	101	3 19 6	ditto	13	1 6 6
ditto	100	1 7 6	Bedford United	114	3 5 6
ditto	98	5 1 6	ditto	100	6 16 6
ditto	97	4 14 0	Hingston Down	55	6 4 0
ditto	96	7 14 0	ditto	54	4 10 0
ditto	95	3 18 0	ditto	53	2 14 0
ditto	94	1 1 6	ditto	47	10 10 6
ditto	91	3 4 0	Wheal Edward	51	2 12 0
ditto	83	6 2 6	ditto	46	4 3 6
ditto	71	7 11 6	ditto	42	5 18 6
ditto	63	3 3 6	ditto	36	3 15 0
ditto	62	8 17 6	ditto	6	12 2 6
ditto	55	8 12 6	Wheal Friendship	55	8 5 0
ditto	54	3 9 0	ditto	49	4 12 6
ditto	48	3 12 0	ditto	43	16 2 6
ditto	47	3 10 6	Kelly Bray	66	3 4 6
ditto	46	2 10 0	ditto	35	5 4 0
ditto	45	3 19 0	ditto	27	4 0 6
ditto	40	8 11 6	Calstock Consols	96	4 15 6
Phœnix Mines	88	3 19 6	ditto	27	12 12 0
ditto	83	4 5 6	East Wheal Russell	50	11 17 0
ditto	80	4 3 0	ditto	43	4 19 0
ditto	78	4 13 0	Wheal Franco	47	4 18 6
ditto	52	3 11 6	ditto	45	4 18 6
ditto	51	8 8 6	Wheal Emma	46	5 6 6
West Caradon	75	7 6 6	ditto	41	5 2 6
ditto	63	6 9 6	Lady Bertha	81	3 1 0
ditto	59	7 9 0	Gawton Copper Mine	66	1 14 6
ditto	56	9 11 0	ditto	3	10 16 6
ditto	35	4 2 6	Wheal Russell	54	3 4 6
ditto	32	1 8 0	Devon and Courtenay	25	5 7 0
Collacombe	61	4 2 0	Devon Buller	25	3 19 6
ditto	55	5 16 6	Wheal Zion	22	3 1 0
ditto	39	6 5 6			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Great Cons.	2092	£10578 8 0	Calstock Consols	123	£ 798 12 0
Phœnix Mines	432	2014 18 0	East Wh. Russell	93	805 7 0
West Caradon	320	2120 16 6	Wheal Franco	92	453 2 0
Collacombe	236	1304 2 6	Wheal Emma	87	435 1 6
Devon and Cornwall	225	1269 14 6	Lady Bertha	81	247 1 0
Bedford United	214	1055 17 0	Gawton Copper	69	146 6 6
Hingston Down	209	1221 15 6	Wheal Russell	54	174 3 0
Wheal Edward	181	781 5 0	Devon & Courtenay	25	133 15 0
Wheal Friendship	147	1373 15 0	Devon Buller	25	99 7 6
Kelly Bray	128	503 10 6	Wheal Zion	22	67 2 0

Average Standard ..... £139 9 0 | Average Produce 5¾

Average Price per ton £5 5 6

Quantity of Ore ..... 4855 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 279 tons 7 cwts.

Amount of Money £25,604 0 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £135 1 0.—Average Produce 6⅛

Standard of corresponding sale last month, £130 0 0.—Prod uce, 6⅛.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	210	£ 916 17 6
Vivian and Sons	838	4528 3 0
Freeman and Co.	483½	1935 13 3
Grenfell and Sons	824½	3366 16 6
Crown Copper Company	25	170 12 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	245	1496 0 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	831½	5241 12 9
Mason and Elkington	704½	3458 12 0
F. Bankart	401	3249 16 6
Copper Miners' Company	97	455 18 0
C. Lambert	195	783 17 6
Total	4855	£25,604 0 0

Copper Ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 556—Great Wheal Busy 421—Fowey Consols 419—South Caradon 400—St. Day United 277—Craddock Moor 222—South Crinnis 136—Wheal Ellen 128—Gonamena 112—South Wheal Ellen 80—Perran St. George 73—Basset Consols 42—North Downs 37—Trethellan 23—Wheal Henry 13—West Par Consols 12.—Total, 2951 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and Parcels.—West Wheal Seton 537—South Frances 486—Wheal Basset 410—Tincroft 385—Wheal Clifford 360—Condurrow 280—East Pool 241—Wheal Seton 168—South Crofty 125—East Wheal Basset 100—North Pool 83—Dolcoath 82—Camborne Vean 74—Duke of Cornwall 70—Enys Ore 10.—Total, 3411 tons.

THIRD SALE IN MAY.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake cop.
1849	3967	7⅛	£16,735 18 6	£ 98 5 0	£59 2 0	£88 10
1850	4276	7¼	21,351 2 6	103 3 0	66 11 0	88 10
1851	3848	7¼	18,001 10 6	103 6 0	65 1 0	84 0
1852	2999	6¾	15,734 4 6	117 3 0	77 1 0	93 0
1853	3731	5¾	17,384 15 0	128 17 0	80 11 0	117 0
1854	3321	6	19,320 3 6	144 0 0	97 16 0	126 0
1855	3919	7	26,924 19 6	137 13 0	98 6 0	126 0
1856	5255	5⅞	27,201 18 0	135 6 0	88 7 0	126 0
1857	5001	6	29,163 19 6	143 14 0	97 7 0	126 0

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1857,
BEING THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 2, 1858.

A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR, published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or £1 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

N.B. Looking at the causes for the present depression in mining shares, Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines to pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER ENDING 31st March, 1858, with Particulars of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Three Years, &c., with PLANS of UNDERGROUND WORKINGS, is NOW READY, price One Shilling, at No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.

Also, COPIES of "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. See advertisement in another column.

CORNISH COPPER MINING ENTERPRISE,
1850 TO 1ST MAY, 1858, INCLUSIVE.

By R. TREDINNICK, Mining Engineer and Share Dealer, 4, Austinfriars, London.

1000 copies only are published, price bound 5s. per copy. Early application, to guard against disappointment, is earnestly requested.—Communications to be addressed to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

MAPS OF MINES.—Preparing for publication, and will be ready this summer, the following Maps of Mining Districts.

TAVISTOCK, CALLINGTON, AND LISKEARD (in One Map). This will supersede the map I published in 1850, at 12 chains to an inch, of the Tavistock district.

ST. AUSTELL DISTRICT, from Lostwithiel to Teague's Gate, at 12 chains to an inch.

WEST CORNWALL DISTRICT, Second Edition, enlarged, so as to embrace all the mines between that town and Penzance, and St. Ive's and Helston.

Each map will show all known lodes, cross-courses, boundaries of setts, &c.; and the whole will furnish all the geological and geographical information required in relation to the Cornish and West Devon Mines (except St. Just).

The following Maps now on sale.

CAMBORNE and ILLOGAN DISTRICTS, containing the mines between Redruth and Crowan.

LELANT DISTRICT, and ST. JUST DISTRICT.

Each of the above maps at £1 1s.; mounted on rollers, 5s. extra.

Orders for all or any of the maps may be given at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London; to Mr. PETER WATSON, 58, Threadneedle-street; or to Mr. R. SYMONS (the author), 11, Parade, Truro.

PATENTS, SEVERAL THOUSAND: A CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE OF SUBJECTS; with "ADVICE TO INVENTORS ON PATENTS, CAPITAL, AND CONTRACTS." Post free.

H. DIRCKS, C.E., Patent Agency Office (Established 20 years), 32, Moorgate-street, City.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

WESTERN AFRICA MALACHITE COMPANY.—We have made enquiry about the tenure of this company's property in Africa, and find that a concession direct from the Portuguese Government has been preferred by the shareholders, and that, upon formal application, a promise of one has been obtained, and is now in course of preparation. This concession will be in perpetuity, in conformity with the mining laws of Portugal. With respect to the disposal of the further number of 200 of the vendor's shares, it is in accordance with the wish of the parties who have joined in the enterprise, that so large an interest as 600 shares should not remain in the vendor's hands, but that at least 200 should be distributed amongst an increased number of holders. This distribution has already commenced, and Messrs. John Taylor and Sons are empowered to nominate holders to the extent of the 200 shares. Every information about the concern will be given on application at the offices of the company, in Queen-street-place. In the correspondence received by the *Cleveland* steamer last week appears the following interesting passage from the Governor of the province, who is also at the head of the company's works, and which is very valuable, as showing that the company intend to stand by the prospectus issued on its formation:—"I fully agree with the other part of your letter, and I should say, with respect to not employing slaves in the works, that I consider this not only in conformity with the dictates of humanity, and the positive orders of my Government, but it is even combined in this country with the principles of economy, for there are plenty of free men here who will work for 100 beads per day, equal to 60 reis hard money, or 2d., and this for working days, without any other expense with them, which is not the case with the slaves, who have to be fed daily, taken care of when sick, and clothed at the expense of their masters, thus becoming more expensive than free men."

PEAT AND ITS PRODUCTS.—In the specification of M. Chiandi's invention, lately filed by Mr. Henry, of the Patent Agency, 84, Fleet-street (referred to in last week's Journal), it is stated that peat gas may be usefully employed for lighting purposes, by constructing burners in such manner as to restrict the supply of air to the flame, so as to keep the carbon in suspension, which forming highly heated particles, the intrinsic illuminative properties of the gas are advantageously developed. The specification further describes a new manufacture of fuel, produced by immersing peat coke in thick distilled peat tar, and subsequently carbonising it in a peculiar retort. The inventor also specifies an apparatus for distilling peat tar, in which high-pressure steam is used as a heating agent. In the course of some of the operations gases and oils are obtained, which may be turned to advantageous account.

RATING OF MINES.—The session is now half over, and the committee for watching the interests of the miner may congratulate themselves on the fact that they have obtained another respite, as it is too late now for Mr. Nicholas Kendall to bring forward any bill. As it is not improbable that a dissolution will take place, I would recommend all those concerned in mining in the county to remember those gentlemen who wish to vote mines. Mr. Sawle lost his seat at Bodmin through his advocacy of rating. We know not how soon this contingency may occur; let the electors be up and doing, and not allow a few of the landocracy to oppress and blight the most important branch of industry in the country.—CAPEL: *Redruth*.

HOLMBUSH MINE.—On enquiring at the office in London I find that no account has been received of the extraordinary mishap at this mine, reported in your valuable Journal last week. Whatever may be the intention of the parties supplying you with such statements, the well-known respectability of the directors, and the high character of the captain, must be a sufficient guarantee that if there were any truth in the information it would not be kept from—AN OLD SHAREHOLDER: *City, May* 20.

ROSSIE AND CANADA LEAD MINING COMPANY.—The directors of this company I have no doubt are actuated by the best intentions; a certain place we have been told is paved with them. Two of the gentlemen on the board have great experience in mining. I allude to the honourable Member for Finsbury, now so well known at St. Stephens for his historical knowledge, and his colleague Mr. Jas. Crosby, in addition to his experience as a director of the Linares Mining Company. This latter gentleman was formerly on the board of the Dalecarlia, which mine was purchased from the Swedes, abandoned by the English as worthless, and is now being profitably worked by the Swedes, so that it is not likely he will err on the side of an improvident risk. The mines have already been worked by Americans; and giving our directors all due credit for caution, I should wish to enquire how it is that Brother Jonathan should have been so generous as to afford us such great advantages, when he might have retained them all himself?—QUERY.

CHANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD.—As this company, despite the numerous applications made to them, appear to give no explanations, we may reasonably infer that Mr. Josiah Harris's magnets have not rotated so efficiently as was desired. Might I suggest, if the works at Frodsham are not in the hands of the sheriff of Cheshire, that the directors would kindly allow Mr. Squires, with the gold mining shareholders who have confidence in his operations, to make a trial of the celebrated works, so much vaunted in the columns of the *Times*.—SCEPTIC.

MINING TOURISTS.—Should any of your numerous readers be making a geological tour for collecting specimens, or studying *in situ*, I advise them to visit a small mine called Tredarrup, in the parish of Warbstow, about one mile off the high road from Launceston to Camelford, near the Halworthy Inn, where they may procure, on the burrows, some extremely rare and beautiful examples of contorted slates, many of them of extraordinary character. Broken as they are by chance, they partake of better form than the most careful specimen-hunter could possibly achieve with his hammer, whilst the profusion enables him to select as to size and quality. These are found on the lower burrow of the adit; here also may be found exquisite examples of that difficultly explained subject—slate cleavage; the sedimentary or depository laminæ are distinctly shown by variously coloured strata, whilst the place of crystalline cleavage is easily ascertained by splitting the stone; it will be found the rhomboidal form prevails. Large quantities may be had for the trouble of visiting the spot, where also capital hone stones for razors are in abundance, as well as slates admirably adapted to the manufacture of school pencils; these are found in the higher burrows. In some of the stones, on minute inspection, fossils may be discovered, but they are scarce. This adit has been driven to unwater a large north and south iron lode, which may be plainly seen in a pit sunk a few feet from the surface. In an adjoining field the student may have an opportunity of seeing a deposit of manganese ore of fine quality for its depth; and in a few feet he may procure the black oxide and steel-like ore, of fair quality as specimens. The place is well worthy a visit for these purposes, which are interesting and eminently instructive, particularly the cleavage and contortion of slates. I have procured specimens which would not disgrace the collection of De la Beche, or our national Museum; therefore, I recommend the spot to students, as they may procure, without trouble, better examples than a whole day's picking could furnish them. I visited the spot with an accomplished miner and geologist, who expressed his high gratification, and, of course, furnished his collection with the best specimens he could find. Plenty are left for those who visit the place, although they have been well searched by your old friend—G. H.

STEEL MANUFACTURE.—I presume we shall this week have Mr. Sanderson's reply to "Eisenstein," as his remarks certainly put rather a thick covering over the merits of Mr. Sanderson's process, and appear to have some truth in them. It has, however, not been sufficiently explained whether there are any real defects in the inventions of Bessemer, Martien, Mushet, and Binks which will prevent their success, or whether it is merely sound practical knowledge that is wanting. I am at a loss to ascertain where the novelty in Mr. Sanderson's process is, and think he should give a more detailed description than has yet appeared, and explain in what way the cyanide of potassium is superior to Binks's cyanogen compounds. If one process answers well I do not see why the other should not. As to Mushet's steel (I allude, of course, to the samples at your office), there can be no question as to its excellence; it only remains for Mr. Mushet to prove that it is the result of his process. Mr. Sanderson seemed to infer, at the Society of Arts, that there was doubt upon that point, and with what truth I do not know. If the steel at your office is produced as described by Mushet he must succeed, for his steel is as far superior to Mr. Sanderson's metal as that gentleman's metal is to the commonest pig-iron; at least, that is my opinion.—B. C.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—The question as to whether the process patented by Captain Uchatius will enable steel to be produced as promised, ought, I should think, now to be finally settled, as I learn Mr. Lenz is again in England. As he has been charged by Mr. Mushet with foisting a rail upon the public as the result of Capt. Uchatius's patent, which was manufactured by Mr. Mushet by another process, Mr. Lenz cannot remain silent, unless he desire to to be branded as an impostor. He should state what has been done at Ebbw Vale Company, and also whether steel has been successfully produced by the process in Austria and France: I have not heard that it has. It should also be stated whether ordinary British coke iron has been used in the English experiments, or charcoal iron only, as it would be of little advantage if charcoal iron alone can be used. Mr. Lenz proposes to sell steel at 8*l.* per ton, and as you quote India charcoal pig at 7*l.* 10*s.*, there would be but a small amount left for paying the expenses of converting. I shall anxiously look for Mr. Lenz's statement in your next, and no doubt many of your readers will do the same.—M. R.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—The letter of Captain Pascoe, though in type, is withdrawn. Several of the statements being found, on enquiry, to be incorrect, while its general tenor is objectionable.

NEW POLGOOTH AND WOODCLOSE.—Some six years since this concern was started, under the auspices of the late Mr. George Thomas, of Great Polgooth notoriety, when I was induced to apply for a few shares, on which I paid the deposit. Shortly afterwards a call was made, and finding they were valueless in the market, I preferred forfeiting them to handing out more cash, and there the matter rested. Judge, then, of my surprise at now receiving a communication, making a demand upon me for expenses of winding-up, &c., with the threat of legal proceedings, if not immediately complied with. I wish, therefore, to know whether it is possible to make me liable in this regard; as I am determined to resist it as unjust?—W. E. RICHARDS: *Islington*.

GOLD EXTRACTION.—I learn that a process is to be tried at Alotepeque by the Central American Mining Company, for extracting gold from the ore by the use of iron pyrites as a flux. Can any of your correspondents inform me wherein the system to be adopted differs from the well-known Mansfeld process?—R. G.

THE HARWICH AND ANTWERP STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—In a pamphlet by Mr. S. B. Rogers, of Nant-y-Glo, published at your office 14 years since, I find the first mention of establishing a regular passenger communication between Harwich and Antwerp, which would undoubtedly offer great facilities for communication with the Continent. The nearest route established is that from Harwich to Rotterdam, and this is in the hands of private individuals, who managed to establish a lucrative trade at the expense of the London, Harwich, and Continental Steam Packet Company (Limited). Why could not a company now be formed for running vessels from Harwich to Antwerp? It would materially add to the profits of the Eastern Counties shareholders, and, therefore, probably receive their support.—J. H.

"T. C. S." (Baker-street).—In the blast furnace when a quantity of anthracite is used it is subject to decrepitation to such an extent that it chokes the furnace and suspends all operations. The only resource the smelter then has is to put on a fierce blast and absolutely blow it out. Some anthracites contain as much as 95 per cent. of carbon.

ADELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.—The liquidators endorse to the fullest extent the observations of "N.," in your last Journal. They have, ever since their appointment, seen, and continue to see, the propriety of rendering an account of their stewardship, and have done so, by giving the shareholders inspection of every voucher, document, and despatch, as the same is sent to, or arrives from, the colony; thus imparting to the shareholders the same amount of knowledge the liquidators themselves possess. What the liquidators have not done, and what they decline doing (having a regard to the interest of the shareholders) is to give to parties not shareholders, and not interested in the company, information by means of which such parties, and not the shareholders, would benefit from any contingency that might arise.—HANCOCK AND SHARP.

WEST PHŒNIX MINE.—Mr. G. W. England, and other shareholders, are anxious that the affairs of this company should be finally settled. The indisposition of the auctioneer, he considers, should not cause delay. He also complains that his letters of enquiry are not now even replied to.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF MINES.—Had there been officials here, as in Germany and other countries, where there is a recognised mining code, the inhabitants of Hanley would not have had their town undermined. The bergmeisters in Hanover, Saxony, and Prussia, are authorised to interfere in the management of mines only to this extent—to see to the safety of the workmen and the superincumbent surface. Many of the houses in Hanley are built on pits which have been abandoned, and filled up with loose marls; that these should sink and crack is, I believe, a matter of surprise to no one. I have been surprised that previously there has been no notice taken of this; I can only attribute it to the circumstance that those who are on the surface at Hanley are equally as reckless as their neighbours underground.—A LATE VISITOR.

TREVELYAN MINE.—If "A Shareholder" be what he professes, he can obtain the information he requires on application at the offices of the company, 13, George-yard, Lombard-street.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—The period when the meeting of this mine should be held has now elapsed for some period. We were told when last we met that several of the defaulting shareholders had been put in the Stannaries Court. I was of opinion that the jurisdiction there was of the most summary nature; but, judging from the long period that has elapsed since the subject was first mooted, I am led to believe that the processes there are equally as tedious as those in the superior courts. The mine has not had fair play; if calls were paid up, and that punctually, Guskus would still be a promising property.—CORNUBIENSIS.

WHEAL ZION.—In your last you have a paragraph to the effect that Wheal Zion is abandoned and to be wound-up. This is a mistake; the only change is, that all unprofitable work in the old mine is stopped, and the adit driven to explore the Glebe land, where it is expected a mine will be found.—A SHAREHOLDER.

LEVANT MINERAL COMPANY.—Notwithstanding the various correspondence that has taken place with regard to this company in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, hitherto the directors have not thought proper to publish any account of the last year's transactions. When the prospectus was first issued they stated that the mineral resources of the Turkish empire were about to be developed under their auspices; and according to all accounts that have come to hand they have merely confined their operations to the raising of emery, and that in an inconsiderable quantity, in the island of Naxos, the mines there having previously been worked by the Greeks. I certainly do not assume that they have displayed any bad faith to those of the public who have embarked their money in the undertaking, but this I do aver, that their performances have fallen very short of their promises, and this demands some explanation.—DEMETRIUS.

CARDIFF PRESERVED COAL COMPANY.—I see by your last Journal that this company is progressing satisfactorily; but I hope those who think of becoming shareholders will ascertain whether the patentee has received, or is to receive, either in shares or money, or both, any consideration for his patent before the shareholders receive 10 per cent. dividends. An advertisement states that the patentee will receive nothing for his time and skill before the shareholders get 10 per cent., but it does not say how much he will obtain for the use or purchase of his patent, or for any other benefit conferred by him, and my two former letters to you upon this subject have had no reply.—CARBON.

MINING IN NORTH AMERICA.—Can any of your correspondents who are shareholders in any of the following mines inform me what dividends they have paid or are likely to pay to their fortunate proprietary—Liberty, London and Virginia, L'Aigle D'Or, Waller, Mount Carbon, Chancellorsville. I am induced to ask this question, as I perceive a prospectus has been issued to work mines somewhere in Canada, which formerly belonged to an American proprietary, as all of these have done.—IGNORAMUS.

"Ennor is Ennor Still."—The letter from Tavistock could only appear with the writer's name attached.

MINING CONGRESS.—I agree with your suggestions, that if such a meeting as is now held in Vienna were convened somewhere in England it would be productive of great good. It is to be regretted that we have here no regular mining code, some districts being governed according to local regulations, while others are subject to the common law of the land. To persons unacquainted with their different rules the subject becomes one of great difficulty; and I am convinced that more persons would embark their capital in mining adventure if they were cognisant of the several and varying rules which exist. A meeting such as this would excite discussion, and tend to diffuse a great deal of useful information; but I fear, whilst the present jealous feeling exists among our mining agents, that any attempt at an amalgamation or interchange of knowledge will be futile. When education is more diffused, and unhappy and jealous prejudices rooted out, we may then have some hopes that our miners will assume that position among those of foreign countries which hitherto their own dogged obstinacy has prevented them from attaining.—ALPHA.

MR. GEORGE HENWOOD, having visited most of the mines in the Callington and Launceston districts, will be at Lostwithiel and Liskeard during the next week. Persons desirous of availing themselves of Mr. Henwood's assistance, regarding the prospects or *status* of mining properties of these localities, may obtain every information or reports by addressing a letter to him, at the post-office of these towns, when attention will be paid to all such communications. Mr. Henwood was underground at Wheal Bray on Thursday last; his report of the mine appears in another column.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Your correspondent, "Lex," is quite correct in his estimate of the liquidators of this ill-fated association: neither to shareholders or creditors do they condescend to afford any information. I have heard it said that the late superintendent would render no account; this, however, is certain, that the liquidators, who have been in office eleven months, have as yet issued no statement. Surely there must be some law to compel them to do this, and it is surprising to me that Mr. Coombe, with the influential body of shareholders he represents, has not had recourse to the Court of Chancery. I am convinced of this, that if any were energetic enough to move, they would be supported by the general body of shareholders, who are tired of procrastination, and the continuous delays which have obstructed the progress of the company from its first formation until the present time. If Mr. Luke Williams had always been at the helm the property would long since have been finally wound-up. Instead of having to subscribe an extra shilling per share, to be frittered away in hotel expenses and race horses in California, we should probably have had some portion of the capital returned to us. I do not, however, see how, although we had the best location in California, our affairs could have prospered, seeing that our sapient directors appointed in the first place to carry on mining operations a naval knight commander, who fancied he had at Woolwich dockyard an arsenal at his command to repair all machinery; and when, after he had hopelessly mortgaged the property, the gentleman appointed to supersede him was a mate in the merchant service, as if a knowledge of ploughing the waves was a recommendation for delving in the bowels of the earth. It is useless now, however, to recur to bygones—our business is with the present, and that is to compel the liquidators to give some statement as to the position of the company. It appears we are all but insolvent, yet we have a staff and chambers in Gresham House—*verbum sat.*—PREMIUM: *Pool*.

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Trübner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

GOLD EXTRACTION.—If there is a company being formed for such an object as stated in the Journal—to extract gold from quartz too poor to pay the cost of the ordinary process—the shareholders will deserve to lose their money. Had the public been aware of what is doing in regular gold establishments abroad, such absurd schemes would not be noticed. I beg leave to furnish the following results for the month of March, of one of the gold establishments of which I am the consulting engineer:—1280 tons of quartz and slate, of the average value of 5 dwts. of fine gold per ton, stamped and dressed on the established system, produced about 3¼ dwts. of fine gold per ton. Total cost, $2766. Produce, $4350: profit, $1694. Let those who waste their time in gold extracting schemes, and who have not been able to make quartz pay which they alleged contained upwards of 1 oz. of gold per ton, reflect on the above results. It is high time to put a stop to such absurd and deceptive speculations as those alluded to by some of your correspondents.—EVAN HOPKINS.

VICTORIA IRON AND CEMENT WORKS (Whitby).—I am much obliged to Mr. Harrison for his explanation; it fully confirms the opinion I formed as to the cause of the late catastrophe. The total thickness of the ironstone seams referred to in my letter was taken from Messrs. Palmer and Co.'s section. I was aware some of the beds, especially the dogger band, got thinner to the south, but I had no opportunity to measure them. I hope the company will in future be well advised, and confine the operations to the paying business—mining in the best iron seams, and ship the raw product. The upper seams are good, and may be easily wrought.—EVAN HOPKINS.

DUN MOUNTAIN.—No report has yet been received, and the price of the shares is much depressed, but without any good reason, as the chromate of iron, which abounds in the property (freehold and of great extent), is sufficient to pay a good dividend alone, without any other working.

ROSSIE AND CANADA LEAD COMPANY (Limited).—In reply to the notice signed "C." in the Journal of last week, I may state that the prospectus of 1856 was never circulated, or in any way acted upon. A few were printed for the gentlemen forming the provisional direction at that time. By subsequent arrangements, a totally new board of directors was constituted, and the present company commenced operations in July, 1856, without coming before the public at all. This company would have nothing to do with the purchase of the Bedford Mines, in Canada, for the best of good reasons—upon inspection it was found they were not worth having. The prospectus of 1856, printed by the provisional directors, being considered in several particulars overdrawn, and with a tendency to mislead the public, the present directors would not adopt any of its provisions. In the issue of their own prospectus they have been satisfied with a simple statement of facts.—B.

MODENA MINING COMPANY.—"W. B." (Athenæum).—It is three or four years since that an English company was formed for the purpose of raising iron and copper ores in the Duchy of Modena; it is not now in operation, and, we believe, never was. The laws to which the property was subject prevented an English company working the mines, the undertaking was consequently abandoned.

Received—"C. N." (Gloucester); "J. W." (Tavistock); "G. W." (Warrington).

*** The MINING JOURNAL can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. Newsmen, therefore, can make the necessary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to forward by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscribers to receive their copies on the day of publication.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 22, 1858.

The address of the President of the South Wales Institute of Engineers, on the occasion of their recent inaugural meeting at Merthyr Tydvil, furnishes a better indication of the present condition and probable development of the iron industry of this country than might have been expected from the necessary limitation of such a discourse. It is also very important, and well deserving of attentive consideration, from the fact that the chief deficiencies of the smelting and working of iron ore clearly and intelligibly brought forward, as well as the particular direction of improvement that requires to be cultivated, and from which valuable results may with most reason be anticipated. It is satisfactory to find that among these sources of improvement in the several operations connected with the metallurgy of iron the application of chemistry is recognised as being calculated to render essential service to the ironmaster, and that the opinion was expressed that there had been too great a habit of sneering at the chemist and his theories. The recognition of the value of chemistry in reference to an art which, like metallurgy, consists almost essentially in the production of chemical changes, is certainly not by any means remarkable, and might have been expected, sooner or later, from such a class of men as those concerned in the management of English ironworks. On the contrary, it might be wondered at that steps were not earlier taken in this direction, were it not that British chemistry has so little to offer for the guidance of the metallurgist. It is, indeed, remarkable that, in a country so pre-eminent as this is in almost everything relating to the production or working of iron, there should have been so little done towards the elucidation of the chemistry of the various operations practised in this branch of productive industry. It may, indeed, be said that while in other countries speculation has been exercised, and experimental investigation has been carried on with that object, the metallurgists of England have surpassed all other countries in the practical working of iron. This is, doubtless, a fact, and it is also one which furnishes reason for satisfaction. It is, however, questionable whether this fact is one of which we can justly be proud, for it must not be overlooked that the result has been attained, to a very great extent, in consequence of the unusual natural advantages that this country possesses for the successful production and working of iron. Thus, for instance, in our immense resources of coal, its abundance, and its excellent quality; in the natural proximity of the ore, fuel, and fluxes, we are far from being equalled by any other country. Moreover, it must be remembered that until very recently iron smelting has been but feebly practised elsewhere than in this country; there has been but little competition from the Continent, and our preponderance has grown up almost in spite of ourselves. These circumstances, together with the national practical tendency, must be regarded as the main elements of our superiority in all that relates to the production and working of iron. In the science of metallurgy, however, and especially in that relating to iron, we must confess to being as far surpassed by continental nations. Our chemists have contributed little or nothing to the explanation of the processes that take place in smelting, refining, puddling, converting into steel, or to the improvement of the methods adopted for these purposes. Almost invariably it is necessary to refer to foreign sources for information as to the chemistry of metallurgy. Since the publication of MUSHET'S papers on iron and steel there has, indeed, been but one extended investigation carried out in England in connection with the metallurgy of iron—the examination of the composition of the gases from the blast-furnace. Even this was, in fact, conducted by a German chemist (Prof. BUNSEN), and was a continuation of his previous labours in Sweden and Germany.

Under such circumstances it cannot be wondered at that chemistry did not receive much attention from practical metallurgists until the last few years, when the results of the investigations of foreign chemists have, by translation and otherwise, become accessible to the metallurgists of this country. The reason of this difference as regards the cultivation of chemistry relating to metallurgy by the chemists of this country and of the Continent consists chiefly in the fact that many of the metallurgic works on the Continent are carried on under the direct management of the Government, with chemists attached, whose special business it is to investigate questions connected with metallurgy, or that facilities are afforded at the universities or mining schools for the cultivation of metallurgic science.

No opportunities of either kind have existed in this country, and hence the chemist's attention has only by chance been directed to the subject of metallurgy. It is for this reason that we cannot show anything in the way of chemical investigation that can be placed in comparison with the results furnished by the labours of BERTHIER, KARSTEN, and many others of less distinction. Even the literature of metallurgy in England is a blank. We have not a single decent indigenous treatise on the elements of metallurgic science. The few modern works that do exist in the English language are either of American origin, or else meagre and imperfect compilations from French or German authors.

Hitherto this deficiency has not been so much felt here, for the reasons above stated, but now the case has become very different. Foreign countries are entering with energy into the production of iron, competition is growing up; and, what is of still more vital consequence, those natural advantages that we formerly enjoyed are gradually diminishing, owing to the progressive exhaustion of our more cheaply worked minerals. At the same time, the price of labour is steadily and surely advancing, while on the Continent it is very materially less than with us. All these circumstances tend to the equalisation of the conditions of production in this country and others, and loudly call for greater attention to methods of working adopted

in English iron-works. It will no longer be possible almost to disregard the waste of material that has become habitual, and appeared unimportant while material was in such excessive abundance and so readily accessible. This waste has existed both in the case of ore and fuel, and is likewise enormous in every stage of the production and working of iron. In the blast furnace twice as much fuel is used as appears to be necessary according to chemical principles. A considerable percentage of iron is sent to the tip in the state of cinder which ought to be reduced to the state of metal. In refining and puddling from 10 to 20 per cent. of the pig is converted into slag, richer in iron than most ores, but in such a state that by smelting it in the blast furnace with other ores the quality of the iron produced is deteriorated. In the mill, again, where the operation is merely mechanical, there is a further loss of some 15 per cent. of the iron.

That such waste as this is not by any means indispensable is evident from the fact that great improvement has been effected as to the consumption of fuel in smelting. It has been calculated that a ton of coal ought to produce a ton of iron, and in one establishment this result has been nearly realised, the average make per furnace for the year ending March, 1857, being upwards of 212¼ tons per week, long weight, and the quantity of coal used, including engines, hot-blast, and kilns, was 1 ton 2 cwts. 3 qrs. This fact alone, compared with the amount of coal that is generally consumed in smelting iron, is quite sufficient to justify the opinion that we are on the eve of a complete revolution in blast-furnace management. As to the waste of material generally, the means of improvement are to be derived almost entirely from chemistry, and, consequently, it is sound policy to recommend that the ironmasters should take the chemist into their counsel; that they should place within his reach the best practical experience of the works; give him a fair opportunity of making experiments; and above all that they should remember that success is not always to be obtained by the first or even fiftieth attempt, but only by patient perseverance through repeated failures.

With such opinions as this prevailing in the minds of our practical metallurgists, we may reasonably hope to attain a position in metallurgy that will be worthy of comparison with our position as practical workers. By the science of metallurgy, too, it must not be supposed that we understand merely the doctrines of the lecture-room, or the theories of the study, the scientific foppery of the *dilletante*, but positive data and results which have a direct and applicable relation to practical working, which will be at once intelligible and serviceable to practical men. Such a metallurgic science can unquestionably be created only by a combination of extended practical experience and thorough scientific knowledge. Neither alone will make any sure and progressive advance, but together, in metallurgy, as in anything else, they will not fail to bring about the desired results.

The formation of the South Wales Institute of Engineers may be regarded as a very important step towards realising such a combination of the two kinds of ability, as well as towards effecting numerous other desirable results conducive to the improvement of metallurgy. Even as a medium of communication alone between those engaged in the management of mining and metallurgical works, the influence of the institute will be far from unimportant. The situation of works at a distance from each other in remote localities has had the effect of limiting the possibility of engineers benefiting by each other's experience, for meeting seldom they have had but few opportunities for the interchange of ideas, or discussion of questions relating to their pursuits, and hence, as was remarked in the president's address, every man has been, as it were, working single-handed.

In addition to the improvements to be effected by the application of chemistry, equally important results may be looked for from the substitution of machinery for manual labour. The chief difficulty to be encountered here is the transmission of power, rather than its production, which is a matter of comparatively small cost in the iron districts. The conditions under which this transmission of power is to be effected are singularly unfavourable, but a recollection of what has been done in the adaptation of machinery may well justify the belief that when skill and invention shall be as fully directed to the requirements of miners and metallargists, inventions will be brought to bear that are not less startling in their novelty and important in their results than those which have already been the object of wonder and admiration in other branches of industry.

The attainment of these and other important results appears to be the object that has given rise to the South Wales Institute of Engineers; and fully impressed with the especial value of such an endeavour to improve the condition of any industrial art, when it originates among those who are practically engaged in it, we anticipate for this institute a long career of usefulness, and a very influential turn in determining the future progress of our iron industry. In all respects we wish them every success and prosperity, and hope soon to see the example followed in other of our mining and metallurgical districts.

The shares of railway companies have not for some time occupied the position in the market to which many consider they are entitled—a circumstance probably resulting from the large amount of preference or guaranteed capital which the several companies have issued. Unfortunately, the original shares in these undertakings are not all that capitalists could desire; but attention might well be directed to investment in that portion of their capital entitled to guaranteed or preferential dividends. The fairest mode of proceeding is, undoubtedly, to compare this description of railway stock with Consols, and this has been ably done in a small treatise on guaranteed securities,* by Mr. J. WHITEHEAD (of CARDEN and WHITEHEAD, Royal Exchange-buildings). He has collected, and carefully arranged, the particulars of the guaranteed shares and stock of the several railway, gas, canal, and other companies; and in remarking upon the results obtained has some valuable information to capitalists.

It was explained in Mr. WHITEHEAD's former work (entitled *Railway and Government Guarantee: Which is Preferable?*) that preference shareholders are creditors, possessing equitable, but not legal, rights; and that they must be satisfied before surplus revenue can be set apart for future ends. If there be surplus revenue they must be paid their pre-agreed and just claim, or they can enforce payment in a Court of Equity by compelling the directors to account. As to the preference shareholder having claim on the succeeding year's revenue for defalcations in that of the preceding year, it may be stated that where, as with the Great Northern B shares, the Act of Parliament states that the preference shall accrue *on the profit made within the year*, it is clear that if the 6 per cent. guaranteed in that case by the A holder to the B holder be not earned in any particular year, the profits of the succeeding years cannot be held liable for the short reckoning of the bygone year. Generally speaking, the preference share is created with the right at *per centum per annum*, which, if it mean anything, establishes an account; and if the revenue of any one year be unequal to the preference claims on it, the next or following years must stand debtors—the ledger account showing a credit which has not been satisfied. Such was Mr. WHITEHEAD's opinion in 1848, and in 1858 it has become standard authority. The judgment in the Great Northern suit may aptly be considered the "preference shareholders declaration of rights." With such a recognition of preference rights in their possession as that judgment contains, shareholders may rest in peace. No more suits in Equity will be undertaken to cripple preference rights; and, if the Legislature will hereafter reject all appeals made to it to alter preference share contracts, the repudiator will hide his robber-head, and preference securities will, as they should, be amongst the most stable in the kindom.

Railway repudiation is not, as many imagine, of Great Northern parentage; and, though the South Yorkshire Company be a too willing disciple of the repudiatory school, as a matter of history it should by recorded that the Caledonian Company was the first to try its canny hand at the game, with what success the Caledonian Arrangement Act, which received the Royal Assent on the last day of the session of 1851, is the answer. There can be but one opinion that, as a question of abstract justice, a great moral wrong was committed by the Legislature when it passed such an act of spoliation as the Arrangement Act really was. It has been alleged, moreover, that the plea of overhanging insolvency which was set up by the promoters of the Caledonian Arrangement Act was a sham and deceit practised on Parliament.

The decision of the Court of Chancery having raised preference share engagements into debts to be liquidated out of the first available profits of the assuring companies, the basis on which those engagements rest, compared with that they occupied previous to the decision, has been materially widened. The law now rules that, unless specially guarded otherwise, if one year's profits are not equal to the stipulated interest the default made will fall on succeeding years. A ledger account will, in fact, be established, and whenever an unliquidated balance is shown, the same must be carried forward as a debit against future profits, to be satisfied out of them before the unguaranteed shareholder can pass one penny into his own pocket. If maliciously disposed, the worst the latter can do is to apply profits to capital expenditure; but this, though legal, would be too openly dishonest to be carried to any injurious extent; such a contingency is, in truth, too remote to be worthy of serious consideration in the dry question of investment. Where, therefore, sufficient profits are made to satisfy the claim of the preference shareholder, his position varies but little from that of the guaranteed shareholder. The real difference lies in this, that whereas the former can only look to profits for satisfying his claim, the latter can look to property, and can enforce his right at law. In a word, the preference exists as a claim which may be enforced; its character is passive: the guarantee exists in the nature of a demand which must be met; its character is active. The former shareholder is dependent, and must wait; the latter is independent, and may act.

It is then shown that a larger annual income may be derived from investment in railway guaranteed than from national guaranteed stock. The best selection of guaranteed or preference stocks which an investor can make to choose from is of those which have sound parent companies to back them. No conjuration is needed to make such selection, and then a mere acquaintance with relative merits and prices is all that is necessary to determine the ultimate choice. By the latest published parliamentary railway returns it appears that the total amount of guaranteed and preference capital of all the railways in the United Kingdom was 57,057,171*l.*, the aggregate annual interest guarenteed being 3,227,778*l.* If to this great total the capital which has been guaranteed by the East Indian and colonial authorities be added, it will be seen that an interest-bearing security of immense magnitude (100,000,000*l.* at least) has sprung up within the last 20 years, to become greater still as the formation of railways is encouraged in British dependencies. The amount of guaranteed railway stock in English hands cannot be estimated; it must, however, be very considerable, and will, doubtless, swell into a great total, should money for any length of time become the comparatively valueless commodity it seems likely to. Enough has been said to show the character of Mr. WHITEHEAD's book: all interested should carefully peruse it for themselves.

* *Guaranteed Securities: their Merits as Investment.* By JOHN WHITEHEAD. London: The author, and Effingham and Wilson.

Is it desirable to permit the liability of shareholders in Joint-Stock Banking Companies to be limited? The reply given to this enquiry, whether it be put to bank shareholders, capitalists, or the public, is by no means unanimous, and it is certain that much may be said on both sides. For ourselves, we contend that if the principle of limited liability be correct there is no reason why the shareholders in banking companies should not be entitled to avail themselves of the privileges accorded to other shareholders. The chief question for joint-stock banks, under the present system, is how to induce the greatest confidence in the minds of the public, so that they may obtain the largest possible amount of depositors, and thus have a far larger capital to trade with than that provided by the shareholders. The mode in which these banks have obtained the confidence they seek, is by proving to the public that their directors are trustworthy, and their managers careful and competent for their duties. How far they have succeeded may be judged from the fact of the London and Westminster Bank alone, with a capital of 1,000,000*l.*, being entrusted with deposits to at least ten times that amount.

It can scarcely be considered that this amount would be trusted to the care of a joint-stock banking company simply on the consideration that the shareholders are unlimitedly liable, and regardless of the integrity and competency of those conducting its affairs; for surely the majority of depositors would be as much inclined to rely on the securities held by the bank as upon the ability of the shareholders, for they may be assured that where the shareholders have to be applied to the result is very unsatisfactory. The confidence of the public is all that a bank, well and honestly conducted, requires; and the way a limited bank must secure that confidence is to fix the capital at a large amount, have the shares all allotted, and but a small proportion of the nominal value of the share paid upon each; thus a limited banking company, with a nominal capital of 5,000,000*l.*, divided into 50,000 shares of 100*l.* each, would be, so long as not more than 10*l.* on each share was paid up, quite as safe for depositors as any existing joint-stock bank; and there would be little difficulty in ascertaining the number of shares subscribed for, and the amount of calls paid up, since in the bill proposed by Mr. HEADLAM it is provided that "Every joint-stock banking company shall, before it commences business, and also on Jan. 1 of every year during which it carries on business, annex to a copy of the Memorandum of Association a statement of the number of shares issued, and the amount of deposit or calls made on each share, in the form contained in the schedule hereto, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, and a copy of such memorandum, with such statement annexed thereto, shall be put up in a conspicuous place in the registered office of the company; and if default is made in due compliance with the provisions of this section, each director shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for every day during which such default continues, and such penealties shall be recovered in a summary manner." The form of the statement to be annexed to the Memorandum of Association is:—

The number of shares issued is 10,000. Calls to the amount of 20*l.* per share have been made, under which the sum of 180,000*l.* has been received.—Dated Jan. 1, 1859.

As to the great value of the principle of limited liability we have already expressed our opinion, and are prepared to maintain that the extension of that principle to banking will be productive of general good. Greater banking facilities will be offered to the public by a system of competition being introduced, and commerce generally will be materially assisted by the encouragement which an improved banking system will offer for speculative individuals to embark in joint-stock companies formed for carrying out commercial undertakings.

At the annual meeting of the GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND, one of the proprietors stated that it was a standing reproach to the company that there still should be due to the Church and School Fund a sum of 1993*l.* 3s. 7d. These sentiments found a willing echo from all who were in the room. The same generous feelings we have heard enunciated at previous meetings where this important subject has been mooted; but, unfortunately, though many of the proprietors have promised to subscribe, yet, so soon as dividends are received, they forget to ask the secretary to deduct the sum necessary to pay their *quota* to the Church and School Fund debt.

We have received from several correspondents various suggestions as to how this debt should be liquidated; it has been proposed by some that it should be written off the general account. On the other hand, it is said that if such should be done the whole burthen would fall upon the stockholders, who have already embarked so large a capital, receiving but a minimum rate of interest, and not upon the preference shareholders, who, since the resuscitation of the company, have every year had punctually paid to them their 7½ per cent.

In the hamlet of Michaelstone-super-Avon, where the works are situated, according to the report of 1853, it appears there is a population of not less than 6500, of which fully three-fourths are Welsh, and the remainder English. The whole population, with the exception of a very few persons, are entirely dependent on the works of the company. Were it necessary we could comment more diffusely on the report; this, however, is foreign to the subject. The Governor and Court, both collectively and individually, it appears from the subscription list, have liberally contributed towards the liquidation of the church and school debt, and had the preference shareholders, who have received their dividend of 7½ per cent. for six years regularly, consented to have foregone but a small proportion, there would have been no necessity for these constant appeals being made to their philanthropy, which the majority, it appears, respond to in public, but negate in private.

The Governor, Mr. GILBERTSON, and several other gentlemen, whom it would be invidious to mention, have nobly subscribed, in order that proper spiritual and educational aid should be afforded to the operatives employed on the works; and at the annual general Court some gentlemen generously came forward and offered to subscribe certain sums of money, provided others would do the same. This is all very well in its way, but the matter ought not to rest here, or be solved in this manner. There can be no question but that on this subject all those who are connected with the establishment are intimately concerned; a well-directed and properly organised community are better able to be ruled, and will effect much more work, than a disorderly rabble without any governance of their passions or control of their feelings, ruling themselves on the axiom—"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

Since the resumption of the works by the company, it would appear that the desire of the Court has been that not only the material condition of the labourer should be ameliorated, but likewise that his moral position should be enhanced. The progress of those who have availed themselves of the advantages afforded to them by the company's schools can be seen by referring to the reports of the Government Inspectors of Schools. From these it is shown that the disciples of the Cwm Avon school are not only able to compete with the other diocesan establishments, but that, in many instances, their acquirements are superior and more solid.

The appeals to assist this good work, which have hitherto been made to the proprietary, have met, as yet, with little response from the general body. According to the charter, an annual meeting must be convened in April, to discuss the accounts and declare the dividend. A very full attendance is generally found there, and the church debt is merely alluded to when the general business is concluded. If the Court were to call an extraordinary meeting, solely for the purpose of discussing the subject of the Church and School Fund we are inclined to imagine, there being no other subject before the proprietary, that in the accounts of 1859 this reproach and disgrace would no longer exist.

The BON ACCORD COPPER MINING COMPANY recently held their first annual meeting, and, judging from the proceedings, it is probable it will become a highly profitable undertaking. There were certain facts elicited which prove the estimation the property is held in by parties resident on the spot, and best calculated to obtain correct information. The Hon. GEORGE HALL, who has been for some years a director of the famous Burra Burra Mine has resigned his seat, in order that he may devote his whole time to the Bon Accord: Mr. HALL, who is a member of the Legislative Council, has associated with him the Hon. ABRAHAM SCOTT, another member of that body, and Mr. TAYLOR, a partner in the well-known firm of ELDER, STIRLING, and Co., merchants of Australia. Capts. KILLICOAT and JEFFREY, who were recently in the employ of the Burra Burra Company, have also joined the Bon Accord; and they state that they have watched the mining operations of the former company from first to last, and anxiously observed the heaves and slides of the Burra Burra lode, and that a small outlay will prove the truth of their representations, as they will point out the precise spot where they believe the copper is to be found, and give practical directions as to the manner in which the mine should be worked so as to save time and needless outlay. Perhaps no stronger proof can be given of the opinion of the value of the property entertained by Capts. KILLICOAT and JEFFREY, than the fact that, with the exception of a small amount to cover their preliminary expenses, they make their remuneration dependant upon realising a nett profit of 10,000*l.* for the proprietors, and that within one year and nine months from the time of commencing operations, or to forfeit all fee or reward. Whilst every exertion has been made in the colony the proceedings at home have been conducted with the greatest care and economy, and reflect great credit on the directors and their able secretary; for although only half the capital has been subscribed, the interest upon the balance in hand, after paying 24,000*l.* for the property, has been more than sufficient to meet the whole of the preliminary expenses, and the amount in hand applicable to develope the mine reaches nearly 12,000*l.*, the whole of the arrears being only 25*l.* 10s., out of 37,500*l.* The despatches received by every mail will be looked forward to with great interest; and, as the well-wishers of mining in all parts of the world, we heartily wish the Bon Accord Company success.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

MAY 20.—Although a single week cannot be expected to produce an entire change in the state of business throughout our large district, still a very perceptible alteration has occurred here within the last few days. It may be only one of those delusive spasmodic revivals to which we had occasion to refer last week, but the present consequences at least are satisfactory, and part of the dreary prospect which surrounded us is removed. The docks begin to be full of shipping once more, and at the present time rather large quantities of railway iron are being sent away. The supply of coal is still larger than the demand, but owners seem to feel more confidence, and to entertain less apprehensions of a long continuance of depression. We cannot conceal the fact that within the past few months hopes have been excited by similar incidents, only to be disappointed by another change, which appeared to place us farther than ever from the desired point. The slightest signs of activity were regarded as the forerunners of a certain period of prosperity, but, with scarcely an exception, these expectations have not yet become realised. In individual cases support may have been received sufficient to prevent any difficulties from being experienced; but these instances are rare, and few indeed are the ironmasters who have not suffered unavoidable losses. We can only repeat our hope that the present indications of the approach of a more favourable time will lead to a substantial result, and that we shall speedily pass through an unfortunate season.

Although the demand from Germany and France—both large consumers of iron, &c., from this district—is by no means according to the usual rate, still the preference always shown for our produce continues to be manifested. The German demand is almost as important to some works as the American; and the fact of both being uncertain just now operates, of course, disadvantageously. Since our last report, however, several orders have been received, giving an impetus to trade in one or two directions. The Tredegar Company always do a large business with the Continent, their railway iron being in great request. In France the annual consumption of it is somewhat large, but latterly, as may be supposed, not so much has been sent. The company, as has been recently shown, have to thank, in no small degree, the narrow policy of the French ironmasters for their success.

We understand that affairs are wearing an improved aspect at Blaenavon. We are informed on excellent authority that the differences between the directors and the shareholders have at length been settled, and a perfect understanding among all parties is said to prevail. By what means the *entente cordiale* has been restored we are not in a position to reveal, but we believe it is certain that one immediate result of it is, that the new forge, so long talked about, is to be commenced without delay, and finished as soon as possible. Indeed, the work has already been begun. This intelligence will afford great satisfaction to the shareholders in the Blaenavon Company, who have long suffered grievously through disputes and disagreements. The works are at present more busy than many in the district.

The Nant-y-Glo Ironworks are going on very steadily, and to all appearance prosperously. Several good orders are now in hand. The management is actively looked after by Mr. Crawshay Bailey, M.P., and the men have given up the idea, which they once entertained in common with their neighbours, of turning out on strike. A good feeling at present exists, and there are even whispers of increased wages, but we have no reason to suppose that there is any ground for such rumours. Terms will not be raised till all the masters are in a position to coincide in the movement; and as they were reduced at one time throughout the district, so doubtless will they be augmented.

We alluded last week to the conversion of what is deemed a public thoroughfare into a railroad by the Tredegar Company. The neighbourhood is still excited on the subject, and the directors are threatened with the penalties of the law. A man was killed on it last Thursday, and an enquiry took place into his death. Nothing of general interest has yet transpired in relation to the matter.

Two more of the men injured in the colliery explosion at Machen have died, thus leaving only one alive out of those present at the time the accident took place. They were all horribly burnt, and suffered great torments. The inquest will take place in a few days.

We mentioned a short time since that the colliers employed by Mr. Josephs in the Rhymney Valley had struck in a dispute about wages. The disagreement has led to the committal of several persons to prison. Some fresh men were engaged to work in the pits, and the old hands tried to induce them not to keep their promise; but when quiet measures failed they foolishly resorted to riotous ones. An attack was made on the strangers, and several of the ringleaders were apprehended, brought before the Merthyr magistrates, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. It is to be hoped this punishment will act as an effectual warning to the other thoughtless fellows. A printed notice, however, has been placarded about Rhymney, calling the workmen generally to a public meeting to resist the masters, and a strike is not improbable.

There would seem to be no doubt of the fact that the Admiralty have directed South Wales steam-coal to be used henceforth for naval purposes, thus virtually deciding on its superiority over Newcastle coal. Several new contracts are talked of, and it is stated that an Aberdare firm is now engaged to supply 20,000 tons of coal for Government steamers. In Car-

diff the matter is regarded as decided, and the rejoicing is great at the triumph over the detractors of Welsh coal. Nothing fresh has occurred in relation to the "trial" spoken of a little while ago. We are sorry to find that at Tredegar the workmen are complaining bitterly of the way they are treated at the company's shop; with their present low wages, the hardship of being obliged to buy everything at a dear rate is felt to a painful extent. It is even said that the bread sold is shamefully short of weight—excessive in cost—*eighteen pence* being charged for a loaf weighing 9 lbs. 6 ozs.! We know that tea, which may be bought at the grocers for 3s. 4d. a pound, is sold at the company's shops for 5s. 8d., or 6s. 8d.—preposterous prices! This is a terrible hardship for the workmen, and we hope to see the day when the truck system will be greatly reformed. We shall shortly present a few reliable facts on the subject, which will show how injurious are the general results of the custom.

An anniversary festival has been held at the Cwmavon Works. The chair was taken by the respected manager, Mr. W. Gilbertson. The proceedings were of a satisfactory and pleasing character.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

MAY 20.—The trade of the past week has slightly improved, and orders have come in more freely. There is also a more active enquiry for rails, for which there are several large orders in the market. The advices from the United States are of a more favourable character. The steel trade is improving, and in the file business at Sheffield several manufacturers have put their workmen on full time. Messrs. Naylor, Vickers, and Co., of Sheffield, the eminent steel merchants, who suspended during the late panic, have issued a circular offering to pay their creditors in full. In November last they were allowed to pay their liabilities by four instalments of 5s. each, at stated periods, the last payment to be made in April, 1859, with interest at the average rate of the Bank of England.

The Coal Trade continues dull; indeed, much more inactive than usual, even at this dull season of the year, whilst from the large stocks on hand at the stations of the Great Northern Company's line, it is not expected that that there will be much demand for some time to come in that quarter. Indeed, from all appearances, it is more than likely that there will be a gradual falling off in the company's orders, seeing that they are getting some of their coals from other markets, the coal masters in this district not being able to make a sufficient reduction to keep the orders at home. The reduction of wages in Durham, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire, and Nottinghamshire, enabled the coal masters in those counties successfully to compete with those in this district, where the men have succeeded in maintaining the old rate of wages. However, while there appears to have been a falling off in one important customer, it is gratifying to find that fresh markets are being opened. One of the most important of these is Garston, on the Mersey, about five or six miles from Liverpool. Last year, a comparatively small quantity of coal was shipped thence to America, but there is now every prospect of there being a tolerably good demand. The coal sent out has been principally the Silkstone nuts and steam coal for gas. During the last fortnight about 2000 tons have been shipped. This trade will be further facilitated by the efforts now making for a line direct from Liverpool to Garston. The heavy rates on the London and North-Western Railway between Manchester and Stockport are likely to introduce the south Yorkshire coal to the public of the latter place, a small quantity having already been sent to Guide Bridge, the nearest station to it on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line. There is a movement amongst the colliers of Derbyshire to work only eight hours per day.

On Wednesday a meeting of the directors of the Mill Dam Company was held at Hucklow, for the purpose of signing an agreement for the renewal of the lease, and also to decide on the site for a new shaft. The terms for the extension of the lease were considered satisfactory, and the agreement was duly signed by the directors. The lease will, therefore, be extended for twenty years beyond the expiration of the present term.

A terrible explosion took place, on Monday morning, at the ironstone pit of Messrs. Yates, Carrington, and Co., of the Derby-lane Iron-works. The pit in which the accident occurred is called the "Hanger Pit," and is 94 yards deep. On Saturday afternoon a quantity of water was cut, which flowed into the works, and in consequence the men were detained until seven o'clock on Saturday afternoon. On Sunday the pumping operations ceased, and no work was done at the pit, except to renew the bucket. On Monday morning the engineman noticed that something was wrong with the pumping apparatus, and as he perceived that there was not so much water lifted as usual, he requested one of the workmen, named Timms, to go down and examine the pumps. Timms accordingly went down to the first lift, which he found in working condition, and believing the defect to arise from the bottom lift, he was drawn up the shaft, procured the necessary tools, and took down with him his assistant, John Jefferys. This was about twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock. A miner, named Spike, also went down the shaft to inspect the pit with regard to water, and he found that it had risen in the drifts to within 1 ft. or 1½ ft. of the roof. Thomas Bradshaw, the deputy of the pit, and Wm. Blogden, the banksman, then went down to rescue two asses, which they considered were in great danger of being drowned. They took with them a safety-lamp and an oil lamp, and went down the shaft; in about ten minutes after they had been down the explosion occurred, and such was its force that it blew the caps off the heads of the workmen who were near the mouth of the shaft. It is not yet known what damage has been done to the workings. The brick lining of the bottom portion of the shaft was dislodged by the shock, and the debris buried the unfortunate men underneath it, supposing they had been so fortunate as to escape up to that period. As soon after the accident had occurred as possible, two men were sent down the shaft to make an exploration, but the after-damp was so great that no person could be let down with safety. Mr. Richardson, the agent of the works, directed the men to turn the course of the water into the cistern belonging to the top lift of pumps, so as to prevent the increase of water at the bottom of the shaft, and to purify the air. This was done as effectually as possible, and on Thursday the debris had been so far removed as to lead to the discovery of the bodies of Timms and Jefferys. The search for the remaining two is being continued, and it was expected they would be recovered by Friday. An inquest will be opened *pro forma*, to enable the coroner to issue his certificate for the burial of the bodies, but the nature of the accident will not be enquired into until next week. The names of the four men killed are Thos. Bradshaw, deputy, left a widow; W. Blogden, a widow and five children; Wm. Timms, a widow and three children; and John Jefferys, a widow, but no children. It is to be regretted that the Coal Mines Inspection Act does not extend to ironstone mines, though in this case we believe the responsibility of the accident will rest on Bradshaw, who has sacrificed his own life, and that of others, by using an oil lamp instead of a safety-lamp.

At Bolton, on Monday, Mr. Samuel Scowcroft, of Burnden, was summoned for working a coal mine without a proper signal between the surface and the bottom of the shaft. A knocker line was used, and the magistrates were, therefore, not unanimous that the Act had been infringed. It had been universally held until now that shouting down a shaft, or striking a piece of iron, was not a proper signal; and to support these decisions he must appeal to the judges. It was agreed that a signal should be put down to avoid the necessity of appeal. Mr. Scowcroft was fined 1*l.*, for neglecting to ventilate the mine sufficiently, upon a second information; and his underlooker was fined 10s., and costs, for permitting two air-doors to be so fixed as not to close of themselves

At Wakefield Petty Sessions, John Goldthorpe, engine tenter at Haigh Moor Colliery, Whitwood, was committed to prison for one month for violating the rules of the colliery. On March 2, a man named Crowther, and three others, descended the shaft, and when within two or three feet from the bottom, the cage suddenly stopped. The other three men got out; but, whilst Crowther was in the act of doing so, the engine was again set in motion, and Crowther was partly drawn up the shaft, until his head came in contact with a beam, when he was precipitated out of the cage and killed. Some blame at that time appeared to be attached to Goldthorpe, who, it was stated, had set the engine in motion without the usual signal, thereby violating the special rules and by-laws of the colliery. At the inquest a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned, but Mr. C. Morton intimated his intention of bringing the matter before the magistrates.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

MAY 20.—Taking the general balance of statements, it may fairly be said that the Iron Trade in this district exhibits some symptoms of improvement. In addition to the East India orders there is a rather better home demand, whilst the continental orders are slightly larger. There is not much doing for the United States, but some firms are receiving a few fair orders. There are also hopeful signs presented which give promise of a further gradual improvement. Messrs. Naylor, Vickers, and Co., of Sheffield and Liverpool, who were compelled to suspend payments in November last, have announced their ability at once to resume payments instead of, as was arranged, extending the liquidation of their liabilities to April next year. This firm dealt largely with this district for the American market, and their recovery will very greatly affect the position of one South Staffordshire house, and will benefit the trade generally. The Messrs. Dennistoun, too, are prepared to anticipate the payment of their third instalment, paying it at the end of this month instead of at the end of December in the case of the London, and at the end of January in the case of the Australian bills. The rapid recovery of these houses gives good ground for hope that the effects of the late crisis are passing away, and tend to strengthen the conviction, which everything has inclined to, that scarcely any really sound concerns have suffered more than temporary losses from the late panic. Their speedy recovery is chiefly attributable to their American assets being better realised than they anticipated, which is also an encouraging circumstance.

The Hardware Trades are, on the whole, a shade better. The tin, and japan, and hollow trades being rather busier, but other departments are not much improved. The Birmingham trades, which have been more seriously depressed than those of Wolverhampton and South Staffordshire, are gradually recovering, and this is strikingly confirmed by the rapid diminution in the number of paupers receiving relief. On Fridry last Messrs. Brayford and Lancaster, iron manufacturers of the Birchills, Walsall, and Greets Green Works, who failed in November last, came up for their certificate. It had been understood that all accounts that could be furnished were to be placed before the assignees between the last examination and the certificate meeting, but it was stated on behalf of the assignees, and generally admitted, that the books of the bankrupts threw no light whatever upon the cause of the immense losses which they had sustained. The balance-sheet commenced in July, 1855, at which time stock was taken. At that time the bankrupts estimated that the value of their works exceeded the amount of the mortgages upon them by a little more that 3000*l.*, so that in fact they had then no available trading capital and but little property, considering that they had three works in their hands. In Nov., 1857, when stopped, they owed to unsecured creditors 42,000*l.*, besides being liable on bills to the amount of 26,000*l.*, and their assets will only realise about 4300*l.* It was impossible from their books to ascertain how their losses had occurred, but Lancaster calculated that they had lost 20,000*l.* by selling iron below cost price. He acknowledged that, although iron manufacturers, buying pig-iron for the purpose of converting it into manufactured iron, they had resold pig-iron sometimes at a loss; that they had sometimes purchased iron, giving their acceptances to Mr. Samuel Griffiths (who was largely concerned with them), and often not receiving the iron at all, but getting other bills to balance the account, and that in like manner they had sold iron when they did not deliver it, but gave bills in exchange. Sometimes Mr. Griffiths sold them iron on contracts, to be delivered at some future time, getting acceptances on account of the future contract. The other bankrupt (Brayford) at once said that, not having had a month's schooling in his life, he knew nothing about the books. He stated that when he joined Lancaster, in 1854, he regarded the latter's share of the value of the works as worth 2200*l.*, and he advanced a like amount. He afterwards advanced 7500*l.* to buy a works at Greets Green, in which Lancaster had no share. Mr. Griffiths effected this purchase, and had the handsome sum of 500*l.* for executing the commission. The result, however, was that apart from bad debts the losses at this work amounted to 1926*l.* The bankrupts had never taken stock since 1855, although it is the practice amongst the leading ironmasters to do so every three months. The assignee asked the Commissioner to suspend the granting of the certificate for a considerable time, on account of the reckless manner in which the bankrupts had squandered the money of their creditors. Mr. John Smith, solicitor, on behalf of Lancaster, urged that the iron trade was so uncertain that it was a mere chance whether men gained or lost. Mr. Commissioner Balguy reserved his judgment; and in giving it on Tuesday adopted the view urged by Mr. Smith, describing the iron trade as "extremely capricious" and "peculiar," said persons might go on "losing" in the hope of subsequently "winning." He excused the bankrupts for not keeping books on the ground that they were not men of education, faintly censured them for not taking stock, and regarding the fact of their having put some 10,000*l.* into the trade and lost it as a very favourable feature, granting them a certificate of the second class forthwith.

The principles laid down in this judgment strike at the very roots of commercial morality. It represents trade, or at least one trade, as a mere matter of luck and chance; it passes over dealings of a character which could have no other result than ruin without a word of censure, and it excuses men having no knowledge of the state of their affairs when they were absorbing in their business thousands of pounds belonging to their creditors, on the score of their inability to keep accounts, which ought to have been a reason for their abstaining from a course of trade to which they were utterly incompetent; and, in a word, it destroys the moral distinction between the successful and the failing man of business, representing the one as merely *lucky*, and the other as *unlucky*.

In 1855 the price of iron was reduced 1*l.* per ton from the very high price of 10*l.* to 9*l.*, which is a very good price, and the trade rate was never altered until after the bankrupts in this case failed. True, it was sold at lower prices by such men, as they, being in constant straits, were forced to sell at any price; and if losses were sustained during those two years, it was owing to the existence of such men as ironmasters, maintained by the money of bank shareholders and deluded creditors. The judgment has naturally been strongly censured in this district.

The Working Men's College had a pic-nic party to the Wrekin, a conical hill near Wellington, in Shropshire, forming the termination of the Caradoc range, and rising to the height of 1320 ft. above the level of the sea. A geological party left the train at a station some distance from Wellington, and accompanied by their teachers explored the various point of geological interest presented in a district where there has been a great amount of disturbance, and which, consequently, presents unusual varieties of strata. These pic-nics, which include ladies, and in which the teachers of the classes join, form a pleasing feature in the new institution. The students returned with a considerable store of specimens of trap, Silurian, and many other rocks.

It may be remarked that the speech of Mr. Ricardo, on the injury to Hanley from mining operations, is a remarkable and almost an absurd exaggeration of the effects of the getting of ironstone there. No doubt some districts have suffered, but the wreck he pictures exists nowhere but in his own brain.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

MAY 20.—We have no change of importance to notice in the Coal Trade this week. Freights continue very low.

An accident occurred last week at the Framwellgate Moor Colliery, near Durham, by which one of the workmen was killed. There are two pits at this colliery, which is an expensive undertaking. Two seams are worked by means of one shaft—the Hutton seam, at a depth of 40 fathoms, and the Beaumont seam, at a depth of 80 fathoms from the surface. Martin Cubby, a horse shoer, went into the Hutton seam for the purpose of shoeing horses, and, after finishing his work, he, it appears, went to the shaft and gave the usual signal to be drawn up. This, it appears, had not been attended to immediately; and when the cage was drawn up it was found that he was not in it, as expected. It was then found that he had fallen to the bottom of the shaft, which caused his death instantaneously. It is surmised that he, finding the signal to be drawn up not attended to, had attempted to get out of the cage, and in so doing had been caught by it and thrown down the shaft. Many serious accidents have occurred in a similar manner to this, which ought to make miners extremely cautious in such cases, and especially when no one is in attendance to give the signals, which is often the case when coals are not being drawn up.

A shocking and fatal accident also occurred at Old Durham Colliery, on Thursday last. A boy 12 years years of age, named Taylor, was requested to oil the pulleys, or wheels, on which the wagon rope runs; and after he had done this he very stupidly seated himself upon the large horizontal wheel which leads the rope back again to the engine at the pit. In a moment the engine was put on, and he having his legs through the spokes of the wheel, they were both broken, and being carried round the wood frame, he was completely crushed to pieces. Death was instantaneous. A coroner's inquest was held on Monday, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." It is not stated whether this wheel was railed off; but we think that all wheels of this description ought to be securely railed off, so as to prevent access to them.

An interesting example of the good feeling which often exists between agents and workmen was witnessed at the Shotton Colliery, last week. The officials and workmen of the colliery having presented to Mr. George Brown, viewer at the colliery, who is about leaving for South Wales, a handsome watch and chain, as a mark of their esteem.

A local and private bank has been established at Alnwick, which it appears has been long desired in that town, and will be a great accommodation to the inhabitants and others. But a correspondent of one of the Newcastle papers writing on the subject makes, I think, some very extraordinary and unfounded remarks. He states, after giving the names of the partners to this bank, as follows:—"Those names will be a sufficient guarantee to the public that the monies entrusted to their care will not be recklessly squandered, or sunk in mines, collieries, shipbuilding, and other equally rotten speculations, but be husbanded, and confined solely to legitimate banking."

Now, we certainly were not aware, before seeing this sage production, that mines, collieries, and ships, were rotten speculations in the North. On the contrary, we fully believed that those speculations, when judiciously entered into, and carried out by real capitalists, were among the soundest, safest, and, withal, the most remunerative of enterprises. Nor do we yet see any reason to change our opinion. Coal, we need scarcely remark, is our grand staple, and ships, mines, and collieries, the principal source of our prosperity. If those were to turn out rotten speculations, Newcastle would soon cease to be the metropolis of the North. But to refute the opinions of this correspondent, we need only to mention the name of one of the partners in this new banking firm—that of Mr. H. Taylor. This gentleman's name is a host of itself. It is well known that he is a shipowner, is very extensively engaged in mines and collieries, and is at the present time engaged with an extraordinary winning for coal at Ryhope, which has every appearance of becoming speedily successful, and will, we doubt not, prove the very reverse of a rotten speculation.

We have had, it is true, too many rotten banks in Newcastle, and the monies entrusted to them has, to use the mildest term, been recklessly squandered; but we must not, on account of this, charge such losses to the account of legitimate mining, ships, &c., as such a charge would lead to the most erroneous conclusions.

The feeling with respect to the *lost* railway (that is, the loss of the bill for the Border Counties and North British Railway) has not subsided, but, on the contrary, as the subject is discussed becomes every day the more intense. The inhabitants of the towns of the South of Scotland—Harwick, Selkirk, Peebles, and Galashiels, and the villages of the counties of Selkirk and Roxburgh, who are the parties principally aggrieved by the recent decision of the Committee, are not disposed to submit quietly to the blow which has been struck at their commercial prosperity, by preventing them getting a communication with the north-east ports of England. In those towns and seaports, too, a strong feeling exists on the subject. However, it is evident that, if any further movement is made on the subject at present, it ought to originate in Scotland, but it will not want support here.

Already a plan is on foot to organise a strong deputation of the Members of Parliament and landowners of Southern Scotland to wait upon the Ministry and demand a Royal Commission to enquire into the manner in which the isthmus of the North is to be traversed. As we stated before, it appears quite absurd for the two schemes to be placed in opposition to each other, as the Caledonian Extension still leaves the third avenue from Scotland to the south by the valley of the Liddel and North Tyne unoccupied. This third or middle passage from Scotland to England will, no doubt, be had sooner or later. It is understood that the public meetings which took place in Scotland will be followed by more energetic measures, and other public bodies, chambers of commerce, &c., on both sides of the Border will be put in motion.

We think no apology is needed for noticing here the death of Mr. Thos. Wilson, which occurred lately at Gateshead Fell, at the advanced age of 84 years. He affords an excellent example of what can be done by steady perseverance under the most unfavourable circumstances. He was born at the above place, and, at the early age of eight years, was employed in the coal mines there as a door-keeper. It will be readily acknowledged that at that time the facilities for acquiring knowledge were much less than are at present enjoyed by those employed in our coal mines. Boys at that time were employed fully 16 hours per day; yet, although this exemplary man was employed in that way for several years—indeed, he continued to work in the mine until he was 19 years of age—he, by attending a night school, contrived to acquire sufficient learning to enable him to teach a small village school, which he commenced at that time. Afterwards, he entered a mercantile office in Newcastle as a clerk; and, after many years of patient toil and many struggles, he ultimately became a partner in the extensive iron firm of Losh, Wilson, and Bell, at Walker Iron-works. He was the firm friend of literature and education, was instrumental in the establishment of public rooms, library, and also a school for the education of children at his native place. He was also a poet; perhaps the only one which has been produced from the class of coal miners in the North. His principal poem is the "Pitman's Pay," which contains graphic pictures of the manners and customs of pitmen in the last generation.

The North Seaton Colliery Company have invited tenders for sinking two pits, 15 ft. diameter, at North Seaton, near Blyth; two 120-horse power engines, high and low-pressure; a 30 to 40-horse high-pressure engine; two engine-houses, suitable for the above engines; also 30 workmen's cottages.

NEW BLAST FURNACES ON THE TYNE.—Passengers to and from Tynemouth by the Tynemouth branch of the North-Eastern Railway, or by the river steamers, will have observed that four new blast furnaces, for the production of pig-iron, have been erected at Jarrow. These furnaces have been erected by the Messrs. Palmer, the eminent iron shipbuilders, Jarrow, and they are the largest in England. The works are most extensive and elaborate, and cover a large area of ground, which had to be prepared and adapted for their reception. The whole of the works, machinery, engines, &c., are laid out in the most complete manner, and so admirably adapted are they to serve the purpose of their erection, that they have excited the most intense interest in the minds of the iron producers of Great Britain. Many of the largest ironmasters in the kingdom have paid them a personal visit, and inspected them with the utmost minuteness; and the plan upon which they are constructed is acknowledged to be the nearest towards perfection yet discovered, either as regards the making of iron or the saving of labour. The blast, instead of being produced with the ordinary single beam engine, is the result of the operation of five single engines, each of 60-horse power, and driven at a great speed—a speed of about 70 revolutions per minute. Each furnace is 60 ft. in height from the ground to the gangway, and 12 ft. from the gangway to the summit, or a total height of 72 ft. from the ground, and they are 17 ft. across the boshes. Two of them have been in operation for the past three weeks, and the other two are rapidly approaching completion, and will be lighted in about three weeks. When the whole are in full operation, it is expected that they will produce from 800 to 1000 tons of pig-iron per week. To produce this quantity of iron they will require an annual supply of 350,000 tons of ironstone, coke, and limestone, and they will furnish employment to 200 or 300 men. The iron and limestone will be brought from the Cleveland and Whitby districts by the iron screw-steamers which carry coals from the Tyne to the metropolis. The steamers having discharged their cargo of coals in the Thames, call, on their return northwards, at Port Mulgrave, a harbour constructed by Mr. C. Palmer, at a few miles to the north of Whitby, for the purpose of loading these steamers, where they receive a cargo of ironstone and limestone. They are unloaded it the Tyne at a wharf in front of the new furnaces, by a combination of hydraulic and steam cranes. The raw material is obtained with great facility, and at a cost much below that consumed by many other furnaces. Such is the advantage of the arrangement, that the *Northumberland* screw steamer, one of the vessels engaged in the London coal trade, in the last voyage she made, delivered upwards of 600 tons of coal in London, called at Port Mulgrave on her passage down to the North, where she took in 600 tons of ironstone, and discharged it at Messrs. Palmer's wharf before the expiration of a week. The engines of the furnaces have been built by Messrs. J. B. Palmer, the eminent builders of marine engines, and are driven by ten boilers, worked at a high pressure.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, May 21.

THE NEW ELLIPTICAL BLAST-FURNACE.

In fulfilment of our promise, we purpose giving a detailed description of the American Double Blast-Furnace, recently patented in this country by Mr. Charles Coffey Alger, of Newburgh, Orange co., New York. Blast-furnaces for smelting iron ores have hitherto been constructed of a square, polygonal, or circular form in their horizontal sections through either the hearth or the boshes; and, as it is necessary to the proper working of a furnace that the blast of air should penetrate the whole charge equally, experience has demonstrated that with heavy coal, such as anthracite, a diameter or width of about 5 feet in the hearth is the maximum limit of capacity for the proper working of such furnaces in order to make good iron. Even with that capacity a blast of from 4 to 5 lbs. pressure on the square inch (depending on the quality of the coal) is necessary, the great weight of coal admitting of such pressure; but, with lighter fuel, such as charcoal, bituminous coal, and coke, which is easily lifted, and the fine particles forced up by the blast and lodged in the boshes, and which, therefore does not admit of so heavy a blast, the furnace cannot advantageously be made so large as 5 feet in width or diameter of hearth; and, with the proportions indicated, the use of a blast of heavy pressure is attended with serious inconvenience on account of the expansion which the air undergoes in the cavities or opening of the charge, as such occasions inequality in the distribution of the body of air. The main objection, however, arises not only from the great cost of machinery and power to produce and maintain a uniform blast of heavy pressure, but from an increased consumption of fuel, all of which add greatly to the cost of erecting and running furnaces under such conditions.

Ironmasters generally believe that the relative proportions of the hearth to the boshes should be about as one to three, and that the diameter of the hearth should not exceed 5 feet, to work with economy and produce the best quality of iron. The product cannot be increased with economy by increasing the diameter or width of the hearth much beyond 5 feet, because that necessitates at times a still greater increase of pressure beyond 5 lbs.; and such increase of pressure would not only be attended with a still greater proportional consumption of fuel, but besides it is liable to injure the strength and quality of the iron. Again, if the hearth is increased in diameter much beyond 5 feet, whenever the furnace loses its required heat, which often occurs, a hard mass is liable to form on or about the middle or back wall of the hearth, below the tuyeres, to the great detriment of the smelting process. These masses, when once formed, remain for a length of time after the furnace is brought back to the temperature required for making good iron. For these reasons it has been universally recognised that there is a practical limit to the capacity of such furnaces, and although it has long been known that it would be a source of great economy if the capacity of furnaces could be materially increased in some way suitable to production of good iron with the blast not exceeding the pressure usually employed; yet, prior to this invention, no plan has been proposed which would attain the desideratum. The object which Mr. Alger had in view was the production of a furnace which should have the required increase of capacity, and which, at the same time, should preserve what is recognised as the proper relations of the blast to the charge. To accomplish this, he makes the furnace of an elliptical or oblong form in the planes of its horizontal sections, from and including the hearth, and has two mouths, one at each end, and one or more ranges of tuyeres in each of the two opposite sides, so as to introduce the blast in the direction of the breadth of the hearth. The boshes, as well as the stack, are of an elliptical form, and in all other respects bear the same relations in form to the hearth that they do in furnaces of the ordinary construction. The breadth of the hearth is to be determined by the kind of fuel, and the pressure of the blast, with a view to the quality of iron to be produced and economy of fuel; the length of hearth being regulated by the quantity of iron which it may be desirable to smelt in a given time.

The advantage is obtained by the arrangement we have already explained, and it is believed that the results cannot be produced by any other known means. The economy is enormous, as it is well known that the greater the quantity of ore and fuel which can be in preparation and reduction at one time the less will be the relative cost of the smelting process, as the labour and number of keepers will be much less in proportion to the product of iron, which, under such conditions, will produce more soft iron with less fuel. The invention is said to be also applicable in the construction of cupola furnaces. We understand that the merit of the proposition, so far as regards its application to blast-furnaces, will speedily be tested, and we shall lose no time in laying the practical results before our readers.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

We this week give the concluding part of Mr. Sanderson's paper on "Iron: its Commerce and Staple Manufactures." A series of elaborate tables is appended, showing the precise quantity, in tons and money, which the several foreign countries have taken, and gives an excellent summary of the total exports of iron during the years 1856 and 1857, with the equivalent in pig-iron, from which it appears that there was an increase, in 1857, of 174,604 tons, or 8¼ per cent. in weight, and of 2,156,605*l.*, or 10½ per cent. in money. The figures are:—

SUMMARY OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF IRON TO ALL COUNTRIES IN 1856 AND 1857.

Description.	Exports.		Declared value.		Equiv. in pig-iron.	
	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.
	Tons.	Tons.	£.	£.	Tons.	Tons.
Pig-iron	357,326	423,215	1,385,118	1,611,467	357,326	423,215
Castings	72,394	72,780	712,177	754,619	76,013	76,419
Rails, bar, bolt, and rod	701,873	721,401	6,217,524	6,257,065	935,830	961,868
Plates, sheet, and sundry wrought-iron	276,259	280,212	3,720,433	3,979,398	368,345	373,616
Steam-engines	—	—	819,067	1,062,236	54,604	70,819
Sundry machinery	—	—	1,897,386	2,820,737	94,869	141,036
Hardware	34,738	39,250	3,747,598	4,016,327	74,952	80,326
Steel	21,858	22,321	735,823	748,381	32,787	33,481
Turned plates	—	—	1,407,906	1,500,992	78,217	83,388
Wire	9,190	11,433	195,034	243,399	13,785	17,184
Total in 12 months.	—	—	20,838,066	22,994,671	2,086,728	2,261,853

The discussion which followed the reading of the paper was particularly interesting. Mr. Davies was struck with the statement made in the paper, that from the ordinary samples of Welsh iron a good metal might be manufactured at a cost of 5*s.* per ton, and he would be glad to see it brought extensively into practice. With regard to the question of iron rails he thought many railway engineers were at fault; Mr. Sanderson had spoken of so many cwts. of pig-iron being required to make a ton of iron rails; but it was to be remarked that a very large quantity of rails were made from that which could scarcely be called iron. Railway tyres were ordered to be of the best quality iron; but when they came to rails, which he considered to be the most important element in the construction of a railway, a specification was given, based upon theory, as to how the rails should be made. The question of our commerce in iron was an extremely interesting one; and he thought it should be an object with us to show our continental neighbours that they would be more largely benefited by buying cheap iron of us than by attempting to manufacture it themselves; and we ought not to neglect the opportunity of impressing upon the French people that they had to pay an extra price for their spades, ploughs, and other impiements of husbandry, in order to support a monopoly amongst the ironmasters of their own country.

The question as to the superiority of hot and cold blast iron was referred to by Mr. Glynn, who appeared to entertain the opinion that much depended upon circumstances. In reply to Mr. Newton, it was explained by Mr. Sanderson, that the cost of converting ordinary pig-iron into his refined iron was 5*s.* per ton, and that when that iron had been made into bar, it cost about 18*s.* to convert it from the bar into steel; the impurities in the metal were got rid of at an expense of 5*s.* per ton. Referring to the allusion which had been made, as to America competing with England, Mr. Hobbs remarked that they had not sufficient unskilled labour. If they took the labourer as they found him in the mining districts, and transplanted him into America, where people could get land for 5*s.* an acre, and where they could build their own log cabins and be independent men, he would not work underground. This was the reason why America could not compete with England in the manufacture of iron.

It had been stated by Mr. Sanderson that 28 cwts. of pig-metal produced on an average only 20 cwts. of railway bar, which Mr. Siemens remarked was equal to a loss of 28·6 per cent. of iron; in the processes of puddling and reheating, in some instances the loss might probably amount to so large a percentage; but at some works with which he (Mr. Siemens) was acquainted the loss in the puddling furnace did not exceed 12 or occasionally 15 per cent., and a very superior quality of iron was produced without the intermediate process of refining being resorted to. In the course of the last twelve months he had been engaged upon experiments in the manufacture of iron and steel, and had practically succeeded in reducing the loss sustained in the puddling furnace to 5 per cent.

ably; beside which, he had obtained other important results, which he expected shortly to bring before the public. The chief expense was incurred in melting the converted steel, the trade price for which was 10*l.* per ton; improvements should, he thought, chiefly be directed to this point.

Mr. Howell produced a specimen of his homogeneous metal, and explained its superiority, and in reply to an enquiry, added that the cost was 50*l.* per ton, but from so much less weight being necessary, the expense was not much greater than that of ordinary plates. Mr. Anderson spoke in favour of Mr. Howell's metal. Mr. Fearsall thought Mr. Sanderson had remarked upon the utilisation of the heat from the blast-furnace in a disparaging tone; yet science had fully proved, and practice had shown, that 80 per cent. of the heat was not employed in the conversion of the iron.

After some remarks from the Chairman, Mr. Sanderson gave the particulars of the cost of manufacturing his metal, showing that it would not exceed, where the metal was drawn from the blast-furnace, 5*s.* per ton. The fluid metal was drawn from the blast-furnace into the refinery, and thence into a receptacle heated not higher than an ordinary puddling-furnace. Any reagent which on its decomposition gave out oxygen was added, which combining with the carbon eliminated from the iron, formed carbonic oxide. This immediately reduced all the metalloids and unreduced matter, entirely liberating all deleterious matter contained in the iron, thereby producing a highly decarbonised, clear, crystallised metal. When this metal, produced at so low a cost, was used in the puddling-furnace, malleable iron was turned out of a very superior quality, and with an extremely small waste, thereby effecting a considerable economy to the ironmaker, and raising the standard quality of his finished materials.

THE MINING ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The annual meeting of the Mining Association of Great Britain was held on Thursday, at the Craven Hotel, London—Nicholas Wood, Esq., president, in the chair—for the purpose of considering and discussing several matters of importance relative to the present and prospective interests of the coal trade. The Chairman called attention to the coal dues levied by the Corporation of London, and informed the meeting that the mortgage for which the eightpenny duty was imposed would be paid off in the course of next year. The Corporation had a bill before Parliament now, and at a recent meeting of the manufacturers of the City of London it was suggested that two clauses should be inserted in it, to the effect that the eightpenny duty should cease so soon as the mortgage for 750,000*l.* was paid off. There was a petition to the same effect from South Lancashire; and if the trade generally petitioned, they would soon get rid of the eightpenny duty, which would be a great boon. A lengthened discussion took place on the question of "rating mines other than coal mines," and it was finally resolved that a committee should be appointed to consider and report upon the subject to a future meeting. With respect to the rating of coal mines, a very general feeling of unanimity prevailed as to the present capricious and unsatisfactory mode of levying the rates; in no two districts did the system of rating correspond, and so unfairly did it sometimes operate, that the rating was proportionately higher where the profits were smaller.

Mr. Charlesworth, M.P., read a letter from a coalowner in Yorkshire, stating his views on rating, in which the meeting pretty generally concurred. It was at length resolved that a committee should be appointed, consisting of representatives from each of the sixteen coal districts, to consider and determine upon some just and uniform system of rating coal mines. The Chairman having announced that the next subject for discussion was the General Workman's Relief Fund, very great sympathy was expressed towards the workmen and their wives and children; and the Chairman and several members of the association warmly advocated the propriety, as well as expediency, of establishing a fund in connection with each colliery, towards which the owner and the workmen should contribute; the former to pay one-fourth of whatever the men subscribed. A resolution was passed, recommending that the relief funds at present established in several districts should become universal.

The Chairman informed the meeting of what had taken place with reference to the establishment of a mining college and district schools. He was in communication with the Warden of the University of Durham, and it was only right to state that the authorities of that institution were favourable to the project. They were willing to lend the association every assistance in their power, while they disclaimed all intention of interfering with the management of the proposed college. The aim of the association was a practical one—to instruct and qualify by actual observation those who were hereafter to be employed in coal mining operations. This object could not be so well accomplished anywhere as in a college situated in a coal district, and it was for this reason, and not with a view of clashing with any existing institution, that they sought to found a central mining college and district schools. It was finally agreed that the Chairman should pursue his negociations with the heads of Durham University, and adopt such further proceedings as he might deem advisable. Votes of thanks having been severally passed to the Chairman, treasurer, and secretary, the meeting separated.

IMPORTANT COLLIERY CASE.—At the Court House, Wakefield, on Monday, before MESSRS. E. Tew (Chairman), J. Barff, and W. H. Leatham, John Goldthorpe was charged that he, being an engineman at the Haigh Moor Pit, belonging to Messrs. Briggs and Son, at Whitwood, did, on March 2 last, wilfully and negligently cause the colliery engine to raise the cage from the bottom before receiving any signal so to do, and while Thomas Crowther (a miner) was in the cage, whereby the said Thomas Crowther was struck out of the cage and killed. The charge further recited that Goldthorpe, by the above proceedings had violated the 34th special rule, which requires that the engineman shall "gently lift the cage from the pit bottom, and carefully drive the engine at a slow speed, and remain at the handles with his foot on the break when persons are in the shaft, and also pay particular attention to the signals." A second summons charged the defendant with not using the proper caution requisite. Mr. Skipworth, instructed by Mr. Chas. Morton, Government Inspector (who was present during the hearing), appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Ferns, of Leeds, for the defendant.—Mr. Skipworth, in opening the case, said the present information was laid by the Government Inspector, acting under the direction of the Secretary of State. By the 18th and 19th Vic., cap. 108, colliery owners were required to establish certain "special rules," for the prevention of dangerous accidents; and Messrs. Briggs and Son had established these rules. On March 2 last, while the defendant was acting as engineman at the colliery the cage was let down the pit, containing Thomas Crowther and three other men. At this time some alterations were being made in the pit, for the purpose of deepening it, and attached to the bottom of the cage was a tub, which descended into a sump hole for the purpose of drawing out the water. The cage had descended to a platform immediately above the sump hole, and three of the men got out. Before, however, the deceased, Crowther, could follow their example, and before any signal was given for that purpose, the defendant raised the cage, and Crowther's head, coming in contact with a beam, he was knocked out and killed. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased before Mr. Jewison, coroner, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally killed." The coroner, however, took exception to this verdict, and said the jury ought to have returned one of "Manslaughter" against the engineman, Goldthorpe—Mr. Skipworth now called a number of witnesses, who proved that no signal had been given before the cage was lifted up; but one of them admitted that Crowther had had time to get out of the cage if he had endeavoured to do so at once. It was also stated that Goldthorpe himself had acknowledged that no signal had been given.—Mr. Ferns, for the defence, contended and called witnesses to support him, that at the time the accident happened the pit was in a disorganised state, that it was undergoing alterations, and that, in consequence, the signals were out of order. He asserted that days before the accident took place Goldthorpe had told Beardsall, the manager, that the signals were out of order, and were not working properly; and that, in fact, the fault lay with the manager, whose duty it was to see that the signals were right; but that, in order to screen himself and his employers, the blame had been put upon Goldthorpe. With respect to the alleged confession of Goldthorpe, it had been wrung out of him (if had really been got from him at all) when there were no witnesses by but the bottom steward and the manager. He submitted that under the circumstances there was no case against the defendant, and that the summons must be dismissed. After hearing the evidence, the Bench said they were of opinion that the rules had been violated by the defendant, and that they should, therefore, sentence him to a month's imprisonment and hard labour in the House of Correction. The defendant was then removed.

MINING EDUCATION.—The vast importance of a thoroughly scientific knowledge of mining, combined with practice, cannot, I think, be over-estimated. The reasons for promoting the interests of mining schools, and affording every facility to miners for obtaining a knowledge of those branches of science so intimately connected with their daily doings, and bearing so directly on the requirements of their vocation, have been so frequently assigned, and are so self-evident, that they need not be repeated. There are now several pupils in the mining schools of the country preparing themselves for the places of mine agents, viewers, bailiffs, and engineers, and ere long will undoubtedly be filling these respective stations, with credit to themselves and benefit to their employers, and to the workmen over whom they may be placed. In them we hope the good results of a mining education will show themselves, and thereby increase the desire in the mind of the mining public for the establishment of mining schools, or other institutions where mining sciences may be studied by the miners. These pupils are not generally from the ranks of workmen, nor can it be expected, owing to the smallness of the means at their disposal, but for the most part are the sons of agents, overmen, and captains of mines. The miners must have the means of instruction taken to the localities in which they reside. Mining classes formed in schools already established, conducted by itinerant lecturers, seem to be the most facile course to be adopted for educating the working miner. By such an arrangement the masters of existing schools, would, in course of time, obtain a sufficient knowledge of mining subjects as should enable them to take charge of the mining classes during the temporary absence of the lecturer, and ultimately the branches of mining science would have their places in the routine of ordinary school teaching in mining districts. The necessity there is for instructing the miners in subjects on a knowledge of which their lives in a great measure depend, and by which the profits of mines may be so materially increased, is admitted on all hands, and yet how strangely apathetic! and in many cases how averse you find parties of ability and influence to make anything like an effort in the cause of such. We earnestly hope that owners and managers of collieries will do their utmost to assist in the coming prize examination, to be held in connection with the Bristol Mining School, by way of encouraging and inducing their under-agents to compete for prizes and certificates. We were glad to meet so many last Midsummer, and have no hesitation in expressing a belief that the very laudable purpose of these examinations has not been lost upon them—a stimulus to effort in obtaining knowledge on mining subjects.—MARK FRYAR, *St. James-square, Bristol.*

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.—The May edition of *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* has been considerably altered and improved. The map has been extended, the classification of railways is drawn up on a new plan, and a key which greatly facilitates reference has been added.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—J. CHATTERTON, Islington: Combining and coating insulated metal conductors for electric telegraphs.—L. TAPIE, Bordeaux: Building.—S. ETCHELLS, A. CONSTERDINE, Nottingham, S. CATTELL, Radford: A reversing water tube iron, to work with single blast or double blast as occasion may require, and an arrangement of water tube irons and parts connected therewith.—J. SWAIN, Hyde, M. SWAIN, Dukinfield: Metallic pistons.—W. ROSS, Glasgow: Taps or valves.—J. H. JOHNSON, Lincoln's Inn-fields: Signal and indicating apparatus for railways.—J. RICHARDS, Moorgate-street: Rotary pumps.—W. HEAP, Ashton-under-Lyne: Pipe joints or couplings.—W. E. NEWTON, Chancery-lane: Saltpetre.—W. WALLIS, W. LANGFORD, J. SLACK, Nottingham: Pressure gnages.—C. JOHN CARR, Wentworth: Forge and other hammers.—R. BEST, Birmingham: Illumination.

METALLIC COMPOUND.—Mr. W. Sharman, Sheffield, provisionally specified an invention, which consists in combining or mixing fine or foreign zinc with lead and tin in certain proportions not heretofore employed in the manufacture of metallic compounds, or alloys of metals intended for practical use in manufactures. Small quantities of zinc, not exceeding 5 per cent., or thereabout, have heretofore occasionally been added to pewters and white metals in the manufacture thereof, but such addition has been found to be practically valueless, owing to the small percentage of zinc used. This objection he proposes to surmount by employing from 10 to 18 per cent. of zinc, which he is enabled to accomplish by adopting a peculiar mode of mixing the aforesaid zinc, lead, and tin together, which ensures the thorough admixture of from 10 to 18 per cent. of the zinc, with from 10 to 18 per cent. of lead, and from 64 to 80 per cent. of tin. Instead of placing the aforesaid three metals promiscuously in a crucible and fusing them all together, he first melts the zinc at as low a temperature as possible; then adds by small quantities at a time the tin, taking care at each addition to ensure thorough and perfect admixture of the metals, by stirring (by preference) with a piece of green wood, having found in practice that the gases given off and the carbon formed thereby prove beneficial in reducing any oxide which may exist in the metals. The addition of the tin being completed, he next adds the lead, stirring it as before. The metal may now be cast into any desired form. For soldering the above metallic compound he uses an allow of tin, lead, and bismuth, in the proportion of about one part bismuth, two parts tin, and two parts lead, using less bismuth for fine work than for other work.

MANUFACTURE OF WIRE.—Mr. James Cocker, Liverpool, provisionally specified an improved mode of reducing wire iron to a sufficiently small size to admit of the metal being at once drawn down to the intended guage of the wire instead of causing the wire to be operated upon several times, as is now necessary, before it can be brought to the required size. He takes several lengths of wire iron, or iron or steel wire, or other metal rods or wire, and weld or otherwise secure them end for end, in one long length, which is then to be wound on to a metal bobbin or reel, and heated until the wire iron or other metal rod or wire is brought to a proper state for rolling down; and while in a heated state the iron, or other rod or wire, or wire iron is passed between rolls and rolled down to the desired size, after which it will only be required to draw the wire once through the dies, for the purpose of finishing the same and smoothing the surface. By this means several of the repeated drawing operations which have been heretofore required to reduce the wire to the desired gauge are dispensed with, thereby economising much time and labour. For heating the wire iron, or iron or other metal rod or wire, he proposes to use an apparatus of a novel kind, and which forms the subject of a separate invention, but any other convenient plan of heating the wire may be employed if preferred. He also claims a novel method of hardening wire, which consists in winding it on metal bobbins or reels, and heating it thereon in any convenient manner, and then, while in a heated state, drawing the wire off the bobbins, and passing it direct into a bath of oil or other suitable liquid, after which the wire may be tempered in the usual way.

SOLID RAILWAY WHEELS.—Notice to proceed with an important invention for improvements in railway wheels has recently been given by Mr. C. F. Vasserot patent agent, of Essex-street, for Messrs. Dory and Badin. Lengths of iron are first cast, in such a form that when bent into an isosceles triangle, or nearly so, each forms two halves of spokes, and the portion of the periphery of the wheel between them; the requisite number of these pieces to form the entire wheel is put together; a rivet is passed through the two parts of each spoke, and the whole wheel then welded into one solid piece. A peculiar kind of tongs, which grasps all the pieces of the wheel while the welding is being effected, also forms part of the patent. We shall allude more fully to this invention in a future Journal.

RAILWAY INCLINE PLANES.—An improved mode of regulating the ascent and descent of the railway locomotives on inclined planes, was provisionally specified by Mr. L. de Christoforis, of Milan. The locomotive is to have six wheels, and the two central ones are to be the propelling wheels; on the external circumferances of both the propelling wheels a number of small wheels will be adapted. Laterally on the sides of the rails there will be ranged a series of cogs raised from the ground, and secured upon a guide parallel and firmly connected with the rails. To check the descent there will be placed at the ends of the propelling cylinders a pipe in communication with the necessary suction and force-valve.

METALLIC PISTONS.—In place of allowing the whole surface of the metallic packing to come in contact with the interior of the cylinder, Mr. Joseph Frith, Crossland Moore, near Huddersfield, proposes to cut a groove round the circumference, and insert a spring ring of metal.

IMPROVED RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—Messrs. Allen and Young provisionally specified an invention, which consists in forming and fitting the face-plates of buffers for railway carriages, in such a manner that when the plates on the ends of the buffers of adjacent carriages are brought together, the lateral motion of one past the other may be prevented, while, at the same time, no obstruction shall be offered to the motion of a train composed of carriages thus fitted round curves. The plate on one buffer may be formed with a spherical or other projection, and the plate on the buffer which comes opposite to it with a spherical or other recess, into which the aforesaid projection will take when the two buffers are brought together.

RAILWAY WHEEL TYRES.—Messrs. Jackson, Son, and Co., St. Seûrinur-l'Isle, steel manufacturers, have patented an invention which consists in manufacturing tyres for railway and other wheels, by casting in a suitable mould a ring of cast-steel, and expanding the ring so cast so as to produce a tyre by rolling it between rolls, such as are at present employed in the manufacture of railway tyres. The steel ring is cast in a form corresponding to that of the tyre to be produced, but considerably smaller in diameter and thickness. In place of casting the steel into the form of a ring, a disc of steel may be cast, and a ring produced by cutting or punching out the centre of the disc.

METALLIC PISTONS.—Mr. T. Forsyth, Manchester, has patented an invention, which consists in casting, forging, or otherwise attaching to the body or block of the piston a projection which answers the purpose of the separate stop-piece, hitherto employed to close the joint of the packing or wearing-ring, which in the improved piston is made with an internal groove, fitting on the circumference of the body or block, and it is opened to pass on, on each side of the fixed projection, and in resuming its form encloses the said projecting piece in recesses formed in the ring for that purpose, as well as the body or block, the stop-piece thus forming the obstacle to prevent the ring turning upon the body or block.

CHARCOAL.—Some improvements in cleansing animal charcoal, and removing iron and other impurities therefrom, has been patented by Messrs. Finzel and Bryant, of Bristol. The invention consists in the employment of centrifugal force to drive into, among, and through animal charcoal, in order to cleanse and purify it, water or other liquid, heated air, steam, or some such purifying and cleansing agent. The charcoal may, or may not, require reburning to completely revivify it. Another part of the invention consists in exposing animal charcoal to magnets, in order to extract any particles of iron which may be found among the grains.

SULPHURIC ACID.—Mr. W. Gossage, Widnes, proposes some improvements in manufacturing sulphuric acid from liquid sulphurous acid. He prepares liquid sulphurous acid by causing water or other fluid to absorb sulphurous acid gas. He converts such liquid sulphurous acid into sulphuric acid by causing it to absorb oxygen from atmospheric air, with or without the assistance of nitrous gas, or other oxydising agent; or he causes such liquid sulphurous acid to become heated, so as to liberate pure sulphurous acid gas therefrom, which gas he converts into sulphuric acid by well-known means commonly employed for the conversion of impure sulphurous acid gas into sulphuric acid, or by other means.

NOVEL MACHINE FOR PLOUGHING.—A windlass for ploughing or cultivating land by means of a wire rope, the windlass being driven by an ordinary portable engine as used for thrashing, is being exhibited in Chelmsford Market. The mode of working is on quite a new principle, patented by Mr. A. Eddington, of Springfield, and the windlass was manufactured by Messrs. Everett and Taylor, of Chelmsford. In four hours from leaving the workshop, with one horse to draw out the rope, it moved itself three and a half miles along the high road, and next morning, with the same assistance, was brought back to Chelmsford in three hours, the weight of engine and windlass being upwards of eight tons. The windlass consists of a strong framework containing two drums, and is supported on large wheels; when used for ploughing, or when moved from one farm or field to another, the portable engine is drawn up an incline on to the top of the framework, and drives the windlass direct from the fly-wheel by means of a strap.

Mr. Stenhouse has discovered an artificial kind of coal, as an economical substitute for lamp or ivory-black, which is generally prepared by burning bones in a close vessel, and is much employed in rendering liquids colourless by filtration. Mr. Stenhouse's system consists in digesting 92½ parts of finely pulverised charcoal in 54 parts of alum dissolved in water; after which the mass is evaporated to dryness, introduced into a Hessian crucible, covered with a lid, and then exposed to a red heat until the water and acid are completely driven off. The black substance which remains is a compound of charcoal and 7½ per cent. of alumina, possessing, in an eminent degree, the property of depriving liquids of their colour.

FANS FOR VENTILATING MINES.—In a former number we published, from the *Mining Journal*, a brief description of the success resulting from the employment of a steam-fan in ventilating the coal mine at Abercarn Colliery, England. In answer to this, we have received a communication from Stephen Cox, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, claiming priority of invention, and he has furnished us with some testimony to prove his title. He made a rotary fan, and put it to work in a mine at Reading, Pa., in Sept. 1854, and another for the same company in November following. Since then it has been successfully at work, embracing a period of three years and seven months. The mine in which it is placed is 300 ft. deep, and the workings are a considerable distance from the shaft. The fan is 3 ft. in diameter, has four blades, and runs at the rate of 1200 revolutions per minute. A branch pipe from each inlet of the fan case connects with a main pipe, which is carried down the shaft, and into the rooms where the miners are working. Through this pipe the foul air is sucked up, thus causing a current of fresh air to rush down the shaft and through the mine to supply the place of that which is exhausted. This fan is driven by the usual mine engine, and is not set in a separate ventilating shaft, like the one in England. As it appears to be competent to fulfil the offices for which it was constructed and arranged, it is an important fact for miners, inasmuch as it presents a very simple method of mine ventilation. In regard to its utility, Thos. Robarts, mine agent for Reeves, Buck, and Co., of Phœnixville, Pa., states that the mine to which it has been applied was previously almost impossible to work, on account of foul air, but this was removed within an hour after the fan was set in motion, and the mine thoroughly ventilated. This is pretty high testimony to its efficiency. "Honour to whom honour is due."—*Scientific American.*

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL IN ARGYLLSHIRE—LOSS OF SIX LIVES.—A serious accident, attended with loss of life, took place on Tuesday afternoon, at the Kames Gunpowder Company's Mills, Kyles of Bute. About 1 o'clock one of the stove and dusting houses exploded, by which five men and a boy lost their lives. The cause of the explosion is unknown, and cannot be accounted for; one of the survivors, whose duty it was to see everything in order, having visited the house only a minute or two before it took place, when all was found correct. Although the loss of life is serious, we understand that the property destroyed is trifling.—*North British Mail.*

THE "NAUTILUS" DIVING BELL—ITS OPERATIONS IN FRANCE.

The operation of the Nautilus diving apparatus has been recently exhibited in the Bassin de l'Eure, Havre, by Mr. Samuel Hallett, the President of the Nautilus Submarine Company. A series of experiments were made in the presence of an imperial commission, a large body of eminent scientific men, and the public generally, the spectators numbering thousands. How well the value of this admirable invention is appreciated abroad, the following extracts will show:—The *Courier du Havre* says:—"At a first glance, the Nautilus presents an evident superiority over the old diving-bell, hitherto employed exclusively on the works in our port. The two apparatus were yesterday placed within a few feet of each other, and the most inexperienced spectator could not but be struck by the difference between them. On the one hand, a ponderous machine, requiring for its ascent and descent a very complicated system of mechanism; and, above all, accessories, heavy, embarrassing, and difficult to move; on the other, the Nautilus apparatus, light, elegant, and independent of assistance, and communicating with the surface only by means of a thin, flexible hose. The Nautilus once in the water, descends and rises in any depth required; moves in every direction by no other regulation than the *will of the operators within, and wholly independent of any external direction.* All these various movements, moreover, are produced with the greatest ease, and instantaneously, so much so, that when the machine is moving in any way, scarcely an instant's time is necessary for changing its course or modifying its rapidity. The Nautilus, from a scientific point of view, is a magnificent and useful invention, and yesterday must have been a day to be marked with a white stone for Mr. Hallett, the President of the Nautilus Company, who displayed the greatest courtesy and promptitude in explaining to the numerous guests entertained by him with a prince-like hospitality, the ingenious and simple mechanism of the new apparatus."

In *Le Monde Illustré*, after a woodcut and description of the apparatus, we read—"Such are the excellent qualities of the Nautilus, which, for submarine works, is to the diving-bell what the electric light is to the reflection of an oil-lamp. Ample proofs of this may now be obtained in the roads; for at the present moment, when a project for improvement in, and new approaches to, the Port of Havre, embracing the construction of enormous breakwaters extending far into the sea, is being entertained, the aid of the Nautilus will be rendered indispensable."

The machine has since been removed to Paris, and experiments, extending over several days, and in the presence of over 10,000 spectators, including the most eminent, scientific, and literary personages of France, have been made in the Seine."

Le Moniteur Universel, of May 18, says:—"A new diving machine, called the Nautilus, was experimented with to-day in the basin of the Port d'Orsay, below the Pont Royal"—and gives a sketch of its mechanism and operation, stating in conclusion—"This apparatus appears to us adapted for useful application in all submarine works."

A brief description of this valuable invention appears in our impression of June 10 last year, on the occasion of experiments with the Nautilus in the Victoria Docks, when Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., Sir Morton Peto, and many others, spoke so highly of its practical utility and complete applicability for all works under water.

A NEW MODE OF PREPARING RED PRUSSIATE OF POTASH WITH THE PEROXIDE OF BISMUTH has been invented by the celebrated chemist, Schoenbein. The brown peroxide of bismuth, prepared according to Kaiser's method—that is to say, with a solution of hypochloric acid and caustic soda—retains a portion of its oxygen so feebly that it effects the change into red prussiate almost as easily as ozonised oxygen. If a cold and clear solution of yellow prussiate of potash be mixed with this protoxide, it will in the course of time acquire a strong yellow tint, and deposit considerable in connection with the pure salts of protoxide of iron. The decomposition of this salt is more rapid at the temperature of boiling water. The peroxide is brought back to the state of oxide, the cyanide of potassium is transformed into potash, and the yellow salt is changed into red. But, as is well known, the free alkali reacts upon and decomposes the cyanide in solution, whence results the revivification of yellow cyanide and the formation of ammonia; this injurious reaction may be easily prevented by passing a current of carbonic acid gas through the boiling solution of yellow prussiate that is treated with peroxide of bismuth. If a sufficient quantity of peroxide be mixed with the boiling solution of the cyanide, and the two be kept in intimate contact by agitation, the change of the yellow into a red salt is rapidly effected. The resulting products are—red cyanide, carbonate of potash, and oxide of bismuth. As the first of these salts crystalises with facility, it may be separated without much difficulty from the carbonate of potash, and immediately after the first crystallisation an excellent product is obtained; by the second, this product is magnificent, and superior to any that can be obtained by any other mode of preparing it. By conducting the operations with great care, it is possible to obtain 74 to 75 parts of red cyanide from 100 parts of yellow salt, or nearly as much is indicated by theoretical calculations. Whether the commercial manufacture of the red salt by this method may be undertaken with advantage is a question for practical men to decide, but it is certain that it gives cyanide in larger quantities, and of a superior quality, than the ordinary method, which give rarely more than 60 per cent.: the carbonate of potash, which is a secondary product, is of more value than hydrochloric acid; the oxide of bismuth may be changed into peroxide, and be made to serve an indefinite number of times; and, lastly, the operations are not injurious to health.

THE GRANITIC BRECCIA STONE COMPANY.—A company has recently been formed for the manufacture of this stone under letters patent. This stone possesses the qualities essential in a constructive material of strength, durability, and economy. It can be manufactured in a single piece, of a weight varying from 1 cwt. to 30 tons or more, and in slabs of from 5 to 100 feet superficial. It is adapted for paving public footways, for landings, reservoirs, &c. As a material for paving it has been tested by having for several years past withstood the traffic in some of the most crowded London thoroughfares, and remained unworn, while the York paving, immediately adjoining, has been replaced two or three times. As a lining for reservoirs it has been employed by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster in Hyde Park, and at the large basins containing the fountains in the interior of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Testimonials in favour of the stone have been given by many eminent gentlemen connected with engineering and building. The capital of the company is 100,000*l.*, in 100,000 shares of 1*l.* each, incorporated with limited liability, under the Joint Stock Companies Act. No liability in respect of preliminary expenses will be incurred by any applicant for shares, but the amount received on allotments will be returned in full, unless the commencement of business operations be sanctioned by a meeting of shareholders.

IBURNDALE IRON COMPANY.—A prospectus of a company under this title has just been issued, the object being to erect blast furnaces in the Cleveland district. The rents of the land purchased and income from minerals, such as freestone, jet, cement, &c., upon a moderate estimate will produce between 500*l.* and 600*l.* per year. It is calculated that two furnaces will consume about 50,000 tons of ironstone per annum, the whole of which quantity may be obtained from the freehold property, leaving the produce of the leasehold mines to be disposed of by sale to other ironmasters. The company will have the advantage of property of their own, obtained on reasonable terms, and without heavy fixed rents and royalties, which have so frequently been ruinous to similar undertakings. The capital is fixed at 30,000*l.*, in shares of 25*l.* each.

THE CLEVELAND IRON FIELD.—The contest between the West Hartlepool and the Stockton and Darlington Railway Companies, before the Committee of the House of Commons, which has already lasted seven days, is not yet concluded. Both companies project a line further to open out the Cleveland ironstone, the former company crossing the Tees by a ferry below Middlesborough, while the latter seek for powers to erect a swing bridge over the river close to Stockton. The case for the promoters of the West Hartlepool scheme closed on Tuesday night. The Stockton and Darlington Bill came on on Wednesday. The evidence disclosed many interesting facts connected with the remarkable discovery of ironstone in Cleveland. Mr. Hawkshaw, the engineer of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, expresses his opinion confidently that in a short time Cleveland will be the scene of as extensive operations in the iron trade as either Staffordshire or South Wales.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

COAL MINING IN KENTUCKY.—A property which is most accessible for working, advantageously situate for draining, and in close proximity to an important market, is being worked by the Hopkins Mastodon Coal and Iron Manufacturing Company. The lands lie chiefly in Hopkins county, Kentucky, and occupy the southern margin of the immense coal field which takes in large portions of Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky. The strata of coal, some five in number, present a mean aggregate thickness of workable coal, of good quality, not less than 25 ft. The great bulk of the coal is immediately on the Henderson and Nashville Railway, is 5 to 10 ft. thick, of excellent quality, and at one point consists of good cannel. When this railway is completed, the markets for the sale of coal will be extensive, especially upon the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The iron ore, blackband, claybank, and ochreous, is another source of value; and the agricultural resources of the company are very great.

THE VENTILATION OF SHIPS.—At the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, on Monday, Mr. Mansell Scott read a paper explanatory of the advantages of Mr. Schiele's patent fans for the ventilation of ships. It was stated that the machine was applied with great success and benefit in the ventilation of the cattle steamers belonging to the City of Dublin Company, upon which the principle was first tried. Mr. Schiele mentioned that the Coalbrookdale Iron Company had several of the machines in use at their works, they were turned by hand and gave great satisfaction. One lad was employed in turning. Mr. Mondel asked the cost of the machine. Mr. Schiele said 40*l.*, 60*l.*, and 120*l.* for the fan and machinery without the boiler. Mr. Hill asked if the machinery was applicable to the scutching of cotton. Mr. Schiele: Decidedly. It was at first tried in a wrong way, and given up, but it had since been brought into use again. After some further conversation, thanks were voted to Mr. Scott and Mr. Schiele.—*Liverpool Albion.*

TENDERS FOR COAL AND TIMBER.—TENDERS may be forwarded to me, on or before the 31st inst., for SUPPLYING 2000 tons (more or less, as may be required) of WELSH COAL of the best quality, for steam-engines, and stating from what pits, to be delivered between Midsummer, 1858, and Midsummer, 1859, at West Caradon, Gonamena, Craddock Moor, Wheal Ludcott, Wheal Pollard, and any other mines situate within six miles of Liskeard of which I am purser, in about equal quantities monthly, and so that the mines shall be kept constantly supplied, in default of which, and also of the quality being the best, the cost above the contract price of obtaining a supply elsewhere is to be charged to the contractors. The mode of payment to be by acceptances at three months from the times (once in two months) of auditing the accounts. In accepting the tenders, respect will be had to quality as much as to price.

TENDERS may also be forwarded to me, on or before the 31st inst., for SUPPLYING the above mines, for twelve months from Midsummer next, with NORWAY TIMBER, of good quality and average lengths, to be delivered at the respective mines in such quantities as may be required, and when required, and to be charged at the measurement on which the duty has been paid.

Should the agents not approve of the quality of any timber sent in, the contractors to remove the same, and, at the option of the respective adventurers, either replace it by an article of approved quality, or submit to a reduction from their bills of the amount of difference between the contract price and that at which the adventurers may obtain a supply from some other party; also, the amount of the like difference to be deducted from the contractors' bills in respect of timber purchased elsewhere, in consequence of the contractors not sending in supplies when and as required.

Any mine or mines may be tendered for separately either for coal or timber.

Liskeard, 15th of 5th month (May), 1858. EDWARD A. CROUCH.

SOUTH TYNE COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the company's office, 61, Moorgate-street, London, on Saturday, the 5th of June next, at Twelve o'clock precisely, when the report and accounts for the year will be submitted. One director retires out of office by rotation, and who is eligible for re-election. By order of the Board, HIRAM WILLIAMS, Sec.

Dated May 20, 1858.

DALE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Friday, the 28th inst., at Two o'clock. The Transfer-books will be closed from the 17th until after the meeting. By order of the Board,

5, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall. J. DICKINSON BRUNTON, Sec.

POLTIMORE COPPER AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of FOURPENCE THREE-FARTHINGS per share, returnable upon delivery of the scrip, CAN BE HAD, on or after the 24th inst., at the offices of JNO. R. MILLETT, Esq., solicitor, 1, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, between the hours of One and Three P.M.

London, May 19, 1858. By order, HENRY C. CROFT, Sec.

SOUTH CROFTY MINE.—LETTERS, &c., TO THE PURSER, with TRANSFER OF SHARES, and on the general business of the mine, TO BE ADDRESSED to the PURSER, SOUTH CROFTY MINE, TUCKINGMILL, TRURO, and not to Penzance.

WHEAL PENHALE SILVER-LEAD SETTS,
IN THE PARISH OF ST. BREOCK, CORNWALL.
Now to be granted for 21 years, at 1-15th dues.

One sett contains the Wheal Penhale Mine, which has returned £6000 worth of ore at a depth of 30 fms. only. The adjoining sett in the same estate contains a highly promising lode, parallel to the principal one in the old mine.—All further information may be obtained from the owner of the estate, Mr. HART NICKELL, Penhale, near Wadebridge, Cornwall.

NORTH WHEAL ALFRED COPPER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY, HAYLE, CORNWALL.

Divided into 1024 shares.—Conducted on the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

BANKERS—Messrs. Vivian, Grylls, Kendall, and Co., Union Bank, Helston.
PURSER AND MANAGER—Richard Dalton, Esq., Helston.
UNDERGROUND MANAGER—Capt. J. B. Wilkin, Wendron.

This company has been formed to work these extensive setts, situated near Hayle, held for a term of 21 years, at a royalty of 1-20th. The district is highly mineralised, and comprises Wheal Alfred Consols, Great Alfred, and other celebrated mines. Two-thirds of the shares are taken; applications for any of the remaining shares may be made by persons of undoubted respectability to the London agent,

D. G. COATLEY, 31, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

THE NIDDERDALE LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each; 2s. 6d. per share to be paid on allotment.—Future calls not to exceed 1s. 6d. per share.

BANKERS—The Yorkshire Banking Company, Ripon.

Projected to take up and work extensive and VALUABLE MINES and MINERAL GROUND near PATELEY BRIDGE, containing LEAD ORE and BARYTES.

Parties holding 50 shares to be eligible for directors.

Early dividends may be expected, veins of rich ore having been already cut in the day levels.

For prospectus and reports of mining agents, with an explanatory plan and section of the ground and workings, apply, with two stamps, to Mr. THOMAS SYKES, solicitor, Castleford, near Normanton, and at Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire.

N.B. Applications for shares are to be sent in to the solicitor of the company, on or before Tuesday, the 1st June, 1858.

MILLTOWN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, TULLA, COUNTY CLARE, IRELAND (LIMITED).
Capital £15,000, in 3000 shares of £5 each.—Deposit, 1s. per share on allotment. First call, £1 per share.

This company has been formed for the purpose of efficiently working the Milltown Silver-Lead Mine, in the county of Clare.

The lode is composed of spar, blende, mundic, quartz, and lime rock, intermixed throughout with good branches of silver-lead ore, worth about £20 per ton. The blende is worth £3 10s. per ton. Large deposits of ore have been found in the same strata, and carbonate of lime in large quantities lies at the surface, suitable for burning.

The opinions of three eminent practical men—viz., Capt. King, Mr. Lisabé, and Capt. Paul, of the Goginan Mine, Wales—have been obtained, who concur in the belief that the indications of the highly argentiferous ore (containing 38 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead) which this mine presents, call for such a full and proper development as can best be effected by a company with adequate capital, and hold out prospects of largely remunerative profit.

Up to a very recent period the Milltown Mine has been in the possession of an English gentleman, who, residing at a distance from the scene of operations, has been unable to bestow that constant personal supervision which is so essential to the efficient working of a mine. The directors have purchased it for the sum of £1500, and hope to be enabled to commence mining operations at once, and are convinced that the most prosperous results may fairly be anticipated. A large number of shares are already taken.

Applications for shares, prospectuses, and further information, to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 8 and 9, Dame-street, Dublin.

NOTICE TO THE MINING PUBLIC.

THE GREAT CARADON COPPER MINE.
PARISH OF ST. IVE, CORNWALL.
In 4096 shares.—Conducted on the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."
SECRETARY—Henry Gould Sharp, 32, Poultry, London, E.C.

REPORT OF THE GREAT CARADON COPPER MINE.
BY GEORGE HENWOOD, M.E., OF LEEDS.

May 1.—Yesterday, at the request of, and in company with, Capt. J. Penprase, I went over this mine, which I found to be as eligibly situated as it is possibly a mine can be—at the eastern edge of the great granite range, known as the Caradon Hills, and to be literally surrounded by mines on every side: the sett abounds in lodes, several of which have been proved by extensive costeaning, and found productive of very rich copper ore, of the same character as that found in the South and West Caradon and Tokenbury Mines, to the east of which the Great Caradon lies in immediate contiguity, and in a direct line of the general strike of their main lode; on the north is the Marke Valley and Phœnix Mines; on the south is the Great Caradon and Slade, the Mary Ann, Trelawny, and other mines; on the east is the Penharget Lead Mine and the series known as the Kit Hill district—Kelly Bray, Holmbush, and the Redmoor Mines. The sett is also traversed by cross-courses and elvans, one of which, near the present workings, is as likely an elvan for making ore as ever I saw in any mine; indeed, the sett possesses all the peculiar features deemed necessary by miners to constitute a great mine. Works are now being erected for sinking an engine-shaft, on which a capital whim, with horse-engine appliances attached, are nearly complete; as soon as this is the case, sinking will be recommenced. The necessary pumps, windibores, &c., are on the ground, and will be placed in position forthwith. Everything appears to be carried out in the most workmanship and economical manner. A storeroom and smith's shop has been erected without needless expense, and if at no more cost than represented to me by the captain who accompanied me, reflects great credit on all concerned in the management. The men on the mine were working with spirit, and appeared contented—a capital sign. I shall take great interest in this property, which I am fully persuaded will be found one of the best of the many young mines ever brought out in this locality. GEORGE HENWOOD.

The above report was accompanied with the following letter:—

Callington, May 1, 1858.—DEAR SIR: I send you the enclosed report at the request of Capt. Penprase. I verily believe you have a most valuable property; I shall not fail to say so either when I return to town, nor shall I hesitate to advise my friends to the same effect. I was underground at the South Caradon the day before, so that I am enabled to form a correct opinion of a mine so closely resembling it, and in immediate contiguity. The South Caradon never looked better. GEORGE HENWOOD.

Henry Gould Sharp, Esq.

P.S. For shares, apply to HENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, Poultry, London, E.C.

THE GENERAL AUCTION COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company calls the attention of Engineers, Architects, Contractors, Builders, Manufacturers, and others, to the FACILITIES THEY POSSESS for the PUBLIC or PRIVATE SALE of ENGINEERING PLANT of every description, BUILDING MATERIALS, LAND, &c.—Further particulars to be obtained of the MANAGER, at the offices, 23, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

THE GENERAL AUCTION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Directors are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for ADVANCES on ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY INTENDED FOR SALE.

Offices, 23, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

MORTGAGE.—The GENERAL AUCTION COMPANY (LIMITED) are instructed to INVEST various SUMS OF MONEY by way of MORTGAGE, from £500 upwards.

Offices, 23, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*.]

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the Cause of VAWDREY v. BURTON AND WIFE.

IN RE STRAY PARK MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 31st day of March last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 2d day of June next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING FOUR (920ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Thomas Jones Burton, of and in the said MINE, or as many of the said several shares of the said Defendant Thomas Jones Burton as may be necessary to satisfy the said Order, or Decree, and of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE.

For further information, application may be made to Messrs. HODGE and HOCKIN, plaintiff's solicitors, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 18, 1858.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the Cause of VAWDREY v. BURTON AND WIFE.

IN RE CAMBORNE VEAN, AND WHEAL FRANCIS UNITED MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 31st day of March last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 2d day of June next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING FOUR (920ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Thomas Jones Burton, of and in the said MINE, or as many of the said several shares of the said Defendant Thomas Jones Burton as may be necessary to satisfy the said Order, or Decree, and of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINES.

For further information, application may be made to Messrs. HODGE and HOCKIN, plaintiff's solicitors, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 18, 1858.

MINING MATERIALS, 30 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, AND STAMPS ATTACHED, BOILER, &c., FOR SALE.

MESSRS. J. BURGESS AND G. SEALY WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 24th day of May inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at BALNOON CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of Uny Lelant, the WHOLE of the excellent and valuable MINING MATERIALS:—viz., a 30 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 8 ft. stroke in the shaft, with stamps attached, consisting of auxiliary beam, iron axle to lift 24 heads, fly-wheel, sweep rod, cranks, &c., 9 tons boiler, balance-bob, capstan and shears.

About 70 fms. 6 in. pumps.	Capstan-rope.
About 15 fms. 9 in. pumps.	15 cwts. whim-chain.
1 8 in. plunger-pole, 10 ft. long.	50 fms. main rod, 6 in. square, with strapping-plates, &c., complete.
1 7 in. plunger-pole, 10 ft. long.	Balance-bob.
1 5 in. plunger-pole, 10 ft. long. (With pole-cases to match.)	150 fms. flat rods and stands.
3 5 in. working-barrels, 10 ft. long.	Bob and stand.
1 9 in. working-barrel, 10 ft. long.	40 fms. whim-chain.
1 9 in. windbore, 9 ft. long.	100 fms. ladders.
3 6 in. windbores, 7 ft. long.	2 horse whims.
3 6 in. doorpieces.	4 horse kibbles.
1 8 in. doorpiece.	Shaft tackle and whim.
Stuffing-box and glands.	50 fms. air-pipes.
6 in. H-piece, 4 ft. long.	3 stamps, frames, coffers, &c.

Stamps, floors, roofing, tin kieves, several barrows, one 40 in. smiths' bellows, anvil and vice, screw stocks and tools, shaft rollers, smiths' tools, sundry old and new iron, 500 bricks, carpenter's bench, a quantity of old and new timber, miners' chest, &c. Also, the account-house furniture, consisting of tables, forms, chairs, dinner sets, glasses, jugs, &c.

Refreshments will be provided on the day of sale.

All persons having claims on Balnoon Consols Mine are requested to send particulars of the same forthwith to Messrs. ROSCORLA and DAVIES, solicitors, Penzance.

SORTRIDGE AND BEDFORD MINE, NEAR TAVISTOCK.
MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. HENRY WILLS is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 26th May, 1858, on the MINE, the WHOLE of the MACHINERY, &c., of SORTRIDGE AND BEDFORD CONSOLS MINE, comprising a large and powerful WATER-WHEEL, nearly new, and in good condition, 30 ft. diameter, 6 ft. breast, cast-iron axle, gudgeons, sockets and segments, gun-metal bearings, crank for pumping, drawing machine, complete.

117 fms. 1¾ in. rods.	Miners and smiths' tools.
26 pulleys, stands, and brackets, with brass bearings.	Screw stocks.
	Taps and plates.
30 pulleys, stands, and brackets.	Lot of ½ in. chain.
160 fms. 7 in. machine-rope.	Lot of steel.
70 fms. 7 in. capstan-rope.	Beam and scales.
Capstan, shears, poppet head, and pulleys.	Carpenters' benches.
Shaft, loggerhead, and balance-bobs, nearly new.	Grindstone and frame.
21 8 in. pumps.	38 in. smiths' bellows.
3 7 in. working-barrels.	Vice and anvil.
3 7 in. doors and doorpieces.	50 fms. of ladders.
2 7 in. windbores.	Casing and dividing planks, very good.
7 6 in. pumps; 8 fms. 5 in. ditto.	12 16 in. pulleys.
Machine house, 30 ft. long.	About 600 fire-bricks.
70 fms. 1½ in. bucket rods.	Lot of timber.
Machine and winze kibbles.	30 ft. of launders, 4 ft. wide.
Large double and treble iron blocks.	Lot of Norway timber.
Crab winch.	Old and new iron, &c.

Refreshments will be ready at Twelve, and the sale will commence at One o'clock.

17½, George-street, Plymouth, May 17, 1858.

FREEHOLD ESTATE, MINES, COLLIERY, AND BUILDING LAND.
GREAT BRIDGE, WEST BROMWICH, COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

MESSRS. E. AND C. ROBINS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 2d day of June, 1858, at the Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions to be then produced, a FREEHOLD ESTATE, being the remaining part of the estate of the late Mr. Edward Elwell, containing altogether about 40 acres, situated at Great Bridge, West Bromwich, on the Dudley turnpike-road, and on the line of the Great Bridge Branch of the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley Railway, and having the advantage of both the upper and the lower levels of the Birmingham Canal.

About 25 acres of the surface land have been sold, reserving the mines and minerals; and there remain about 15 acres of surface land, well adapted for building purposes, with proper openings for streets, and every convenience for working the mines. Therefore, what is intended to be sold comprises—

TWO UNDIVIDED FOURTH PARTS of the ungotten MINES under the canal and railway, and in and under the remaining 15 acres of surface land, and in and under the parts of the surface land sold (excepting the Close called the Foundry Field, and the ironfoundry and buildings thereon), containing about	33 a.
The ENTIRETY of the remaining MINES and MINERALS (except clay and sand) under the Close called the Foundry Field, and the ironfoundry and buildings, and under the canal, containing about	7 a.
The ENTIRETY of the FREEHOLD BUILDING and SURFACE LAND, on which are sunk three pairs of pit shafts, containing about	15 a.

In recent dealings with this estate, care has been taken to secure proper openings for the several streets, and also every facility for conveying the mines and minerals to market.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. J. H. THURSFIELD, solicitor, Wednesbury; Messrs. INGLEBYS, WRAGGE, and EVANS, solicitors, Birmingham; Mr. TARLETON, solicitor, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or E. and C. ROBINS, surveyors and auctioneers, Birmingham.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD COLLIERIES AND IRONWORKS, and 750 acres of very superior FREEHOLD LAND, divided into farms in a ring fence, in CARMARTHENSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, London, on Wednesday, the 23d June, at Twelve, the TRIMSARAN COLLIERIES and IRONWORKS, with SURFACE LANDS of about 750 acres, a highly important freehold property, well deserving the attention of capitalists. Trimsaran is situate in the parish of Pembrey, in the county of Carmarthen, three miles from the Kidwelly station of the South Wales Railway, and five miles from Burry Port, a large floating dock, which will admit vessels of 1000 tons register, the entrance at the dock gates being 45 ft., with 15 ft. of water at neap tides. There is a communication by canal between the collieries and the port. The surface lands occupy an area of about 750 acres, of which about 40 acres are appropriated to the works, about 120 acres WOOD LAND, and the remainder MEADOW and ARABLE LAND, in a fair state of cultivation, let to different tenants, and realising a rental of between £500 and £600 per annum, which by a small outlay and good farming might be nearly doubled.

The MINERALS extend under the entire surface, and comprise ANTHRACITE COAL, IRON ORE, and FIRE-CLAY. The Ordnance Geological Survey reports that "there is a greater thickness of coal on Trimsaran than on any other anthracite property in the kingdom. About 20 seams of coal crop out on the surface, of the aggregate thickness of 57 ft., the principal seam, known as the Big Vein, being 9 ft. in thickness. The ironstone accompanies the coal, lying between the seams, with an aggregate thickness of 102 in., a mixture of which yielded on analysis upwards of 30 per cent. of iron. A course of blackband 22 inches in thickness runs through the property. The collieries have been opened, and iron-works and a fire-brick establishment have been constructed. The mining works comprise adit levels or tunnels, pits, and slants, with various steam and hydraulic engines for pumping water and raising the minerals.

The iron-works are of more recent date, and of a superior description, comprising two well-built furnaces, capable of producing 100 tons of pig-iron weekly, with the requisite hot-blast stoves. A costly 84-in. cylinder blast engine, erected in 1846, by the Neath Abbey Company, with four boilers, spacious casting-house, 74 ft. long by 30 ft. wide, with foundry crane, cupolas, core stoves, and other appliances.

The fire-brick works comprise crushing rolls, worked by an overshot water-wheel, drying and tempering sheds, and kiln.

There is also a mansion house, most delightfully placed, and commanding extensive views of rich and varied scenery, stabling, pleasure grounds and kitchen garden, 28 workmen's dwellings, offices, manager's house, and other convenient buildings.

Upwards of £40,000 have been expended upon the works alone, and although operations have been suspended for some time, it would appear from a report made in 1856, by Mr. Brooke Ridgway Smith, a mining surveyor of eminence, that there would be no difficulty in supplying 1000 tons of coal daily, and that the iron is of the first quality, and sufficient to last the existing number of furnaces for 100 years; that the coal raised is anthracite, and consequently, next to charcoal, the best known fuel for smelting ores. These considerations, together with the facts that Trimsaran is the nearest steam anthracite colliery to Milford Haven, a port of daily increasing importance, that there is a canal communication between the works and Burry Port, the dues on which are but 10d. per ton, and that the surface land is mostly of very superior quality, and readily sold or let, combine to strongly recommend this property to the notice of capitalists, or to any company desirous of purchasing anthracite coal and iron-works in this district.

To be viewed till the sale. Descriptive particulars may shortly be obtained of Messrs. COOPER and HODGSON, solicitors, 3, Veralum-buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.; of Messrs. MAYBERY, WILLIAMS, and COBB, solicitors, Brecon; THOMAS JONES, Esq., solicitor, Llandovery; HENRY JONES EVANS, Esq., Cardiff; Mr. THOMAS HAND, land agent, Llanelly, who will show the property; at the principal inns at Swansea, Cardiff, and Gloucester; at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, auctioneers, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—COAL AND OTHER MINERALS, UNDER THE WHOLE OF THE MIDDLETON AND THORNHAM ESTATES,
Extending to nearly 3000 statute acres, part of which are now under leases.

MESSRS. CHURTON have the honour to announce that they have been instructed to SUBMIT TO SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Large Room, Royal Exchange, Manchester, on Friday, the 18th day of June, 1858, at One o'clock in the afternoon, the WHOLE of the COAL and OTHER MINERALS, COAL ROYALTIES, &c., arising from portions of the MIDDLETON and THORNHAM ESTATES, formerly belonging to the Earl of Suffield, situated about two or three miles from the important manufacturing towns of Oldham and Rochdale, and five from Manchester.

Lot 112A, in the sale of the said estates, comprehends—"The vendor's interest of and in a lease dated 1st July, 1847, granted to Messrs. Wild, Andrew, and Co., for 20 years, of the seam of coal therein described as being on and under 550 statute acres of land, at the minimum rental of £600, together with all other rights and privileges contained in the said lease." And Lot 132, in the sale of the said estates, includes—"The vendor's interest in a lease of the coal called the 'Royley Seams,' and 'Sally and Neddy Mines' granted to Messrs. Roscow and Co., for 50 years, from the 1st of March, 1854, at the annual reserved rent of £300, with all other the rights and privileges therein."

Other coals and minerals are included in the sale of the said estates, which are fully described in the printed particulars.

Mr. CLARK, at the offices, Middleton, will appoint persons to show the collieries.

Any further information may be had upon application at the offices of Messrs. SCOTT, WAGSTAFF, and BLENKINSOP, solicitors, of Liverpool, and 32, Great George-street, Westminster; of Messrs. LAKE and WALKER, solicitors, 8, New-square, Lincoln's Inn; or of Messrs. PAINE and LAYTON, solicitors, 2, Guildhall-yard, London; or on application to Messrs. CHURTON, auctioneers, Chester.

MESSRS. CHINNOCK AND GALSWORTHY WILL SELL (pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause KERRICH v. FITZGERALD, with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor Sir RICHARD TORIN KINDERSLEY, the Judge to whose Court the said cause is attached), at the Auction Mart, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 15th day of June, 1858, at One o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, the MINING PROPERTY known as the PENDLETON COLLIERY, situate 2½ miles only from the Royal Exchange of the City of Manchester, comprising the FITZGERALD MINES, the DUCHY MINES, and the BLOMELEY MINES, extending under about 662 acres of land, with the requisite surface rights.

The mines at present open for working embrace four valuable seams, called the Alker, Rams, New, and Binn Mines, producing coals of excellent quality, which are in good demand in the immediate neighbourhood, both for private and manufacturing purposes, and, by means of the River Irwell, the Bolton and Bury Canal, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, are available for the extensive markets in the important manufacturing districts round Manchester, and, with a right of free toll over the suspension bridge leading into Broughton, the most important suburb of Manchester, thereby securing a large private trade.

The property is held direct from the freeholders under leases, containing covenants most favourable to lessees, the chief part being for a term, of which 44 years are unexpired, at rents amounting in the whole to an annual rental of £850, with royalties averaging only £40 per statute acre of coal worked; and the mines are underleased to Messrs. Andrew Knowles and Sons, with covenants similar to the original lease, for the whole term, at the improved rent of £1436 per annum, thus producing a profit rent of £586 per annum, exclusive of royalties, which average £160 per statute acre of coal worked, a large prospective increasing income being thus obtained.

A large outlay has been made by the lessees in sinking shafts, and in erecting plant and machinery, all of the most improved and substantial character, and the works are being carried on with great spirit and in a highly satisfactory manner.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale, with plans annexed, may be obtained gratis in London, of Messrs. COOPER and HODGSON, solicitors, 3, Veruiam-buildings, Gray's Inn; Messrs. WHITE and BORRETT, solicitors, 10, Whitehall-place; at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. CHINNOCK and GALSWORTHY, land agents and surveyors, 28, Regent-street, Waterloo-place; and in the country, of HUGH HIGSON, Esq., receiver, Broughton; and at the principal hotels in Manchester and Liverpool.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause of HARVEY v. BULKELEY, and HARVEY v. STURGIS, by Mr. WILLIAM PEARSON, the person appointed for that purpose by the Judge to whose Court the said Cause is attached, at the Raven Hotel, St. Helen's, near Liverpool, Lancashire, on Monday, the 14th day of June, 1858, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, ALL the FREEHOLD COAL MINES, the property of Sir William Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, Bart., under an estate consisting of about 250 statute acres of MINERAL GROUND, situate in the township of Bickerstaffe, in the county of Lancaster, being on the range of the great coal field of St. Helen's, about the centre of the coal district, and surrounded by the Bickerstaffe, Lathom, Rainford, and Skelmersdale Collieries.

Particulars whereof may be had gratis of Mr. DAGLISH, sen., Orrell Cottage, near Wigan; the Queen's and Albion Hotels, Manchester; the Waterloo Hotel, Liverpool; the Raven Hotel, St. Helen's; Eagle and Victoria Hotels, Wigan; Post-office and News Room, Wigan; Public Hall, Wigan; Mr. WILLIAM PEARSON, auctioneer, Wigan; Messrs. ANDERSON, C. J. and H. SHOUBRIDGE, solicitors, 1, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Messrs. WILLIAMS and JAMES, solicitors, 62, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

RICHARD BLOXAM, Chief Clerk.
ANDERSON, C. J. and H. SHOUBRIDGE, 1, Lincoln's Inn-fields,
Dated this 10th day of May, 1858. Plaintiff's Solicitors.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—VALUABLE MINERAL LANDS.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, either together or in parcels, as may be then determined, at the Bedford Hotel, in Tavistock, on Friday, the 11th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, the FEE-SIMPLE of ALL those MESSUAGES, FARMS, and LANDS, known by the several names of MOORTOWN, comprising about 138 A. 2 R. 1 P., now occupied by Mr. James Blatchford; and LONGFORD, comprising (with the exception of two fields next mentioned) about 100 A. 0 R. 9 P., now occupied by Mr. Hy. Penrse; and also, ALL those TWO COTTAGES and BLACKSMITHS' SHOP, with the TWO FIELDS, comprising about 6 A. 0 R. 4 P., now occupied therewith by Mr. Walter Moor, as tenant thereof.

The above property is situate in the parish of Whitchurch, in the county of Devon, in a very healthy locality, which abounds with minerals. The Devon Burra Burra Mine, now working, is comprised in the Longaford estate, the dues of which will be sold therewith. And, in addition to the farm-house on Moortown, is a substantial mansion-house, well suited for a gentleman's residence, and which a former proprietor made his residence for several years. It is distant about four miles from the excellent market town of Tavistock, and from the populous towns of Plymouth and Devonport about twelve miles; and between Plymouth and Tavistock a railway will very shortly be opened, which cannot fail to considerably enhance the value.

For further information, application to be made to Messrs. LITTLE and WOOLCOMBE, solicitors, Devonport.—Dated May 11, 1858.

TO MINERS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, a great bargain, a NEW WATER-WHEEL, 50 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. breast, with cast-iron rings, axle stools, crank, and oak plummer blocks.

SIX STAMPS, and cast-iron axle, with lifters, tongues, cambs and frame, complete; also, teeth and pinion wheels, to connect it with other machinery, if required.

BERDAN'S GOLD EXTRACTING MACHINES, suitable for pulverising minerals or other substances, or for general purposes of grinding; new and complete, with driving gear, four large iron basins or pans (48 cwts. each), four large iron balls (45 cwts. each), and four smaller balls (16 cwts. each). The whole now on the Bampfylde Mine, near North Molton, Devon, eleven miles from Barnstaple.

Applications to be addressed to CHAS. HAND, 52, Castle-street, Liverpool.

MINES.—The PROPRIETOR of a very extensive PROPERTY in NORTH WALES is prepared immediately to GRANT a SETT or SETTS, with the usual reservations, to a COMPANY of RESPONSIBLE ADVENTURERS. The property is situate in a district abounding in minerals, has been surveyed by an experienced mining engineer, and most favourably reported on, as containing undoubted indications of the existence of lodes of LEAD and COPPER ORE. Portions of the ground have been opened, which can be personally inspected; and the report, with the plan annexed, seen, or a copy of the report can be furnished, on application to H. T. RICHARDSON, Esq., Post-office, Bala, North Wales; or to Mr. JAS. RULE, mine agent, Fore-street, Camborne, Cornwall. References required.

MINERAL INDICATIONS IN ABER HIRNANT ESTATE, MERIONETH, NEAR BALA, NORTH WALES.

I have just returned from inspecting the above property and lodes traversing through these hills, and was rather surprised no party had found their way thither to speculate their money. I am well acquainted with the district upwards of ten years, and have many times been over the same hills I visited this time, and also traced lodes from different mines into the hills, one of which has yielded more profits than any two mines in Montgomery for the last half century. The lodes I named are not opened on, but several others I can name are partially tried a few yards in the hill by the proprietor.—Aber Hirnant Mine: Near the hall is a well-defined lode, which has produced stones of lead a few yards from surface. Hirnant Corrins is a splendid lode, only a few yards opened. Cwm Gwn Mine, driven some 20 yards in the hill, has a lode 12 ft. wide, of a character well worthy of inspection by any agent or mine proprietor. Mr. Foley's report, as a mineralogist, will give particulars as to bearings, strata, &c., so I shall not enter into details at present. The latter I hold a lease of, and the prospectus will soon appear in your Journal; and if this does not open the eyes of miners and adventurers to join us in the district, to lay the hills open, I shall conclude there is no mineral in Wales more than already discovered. JAMES RULE.

CHELSEA WATER-WORKS.—STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.—FOR SALE, ONE 65 in. diameter cylinder ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, single acting, with 25 in. pump, and two wrought-iron boilers and fittings.

ONE 54 in. ditto, 8 ft. stroke, with 44 in. pump; no boiler.
ONE 50 in. ditto, 8 ft. stroke, with 20 in. pump; no boiler. [boiler.
ONE 31 in. ditto, 6 ft. stroke, double acting, with 14 in. diameter slip barrel pump; no
ONE 27 in. ditto, 3 ft. stroke, with gear, and two double acting pumps, and one wrought-iron boiler and fittings.

The engines will be found well adapted for water-works, mining purposes, &c.

The above may be seen on application to Mr. GEO. LOTT, storekeeper, Chelsea Waterworks, Thames Bank, Pimlico, any day (Sundays excepted), between the hours of Ten and Four; and further particulars ascertained of the secretary, at the company's office, 16, Great Queen-street, Westminster.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ONE 80-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 9 ft. in shaft, with four boilers about 45 tons, balance-bob, first piece of rod, &c. ONE 33-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke, equal beam, with a boiler about 9 tons, nearly new, balance-bob, first piece of rod, &c. A PUMPING ENGINE, on Sims's patent combined principle, 22 and 40-in. cylinders, 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, first piece of rod, &c. The above are all within four miles of a port.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS FIELD, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

STEAM-ENGINE, CLAY MILLS, &c.—FOR SALE, a HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, with two cylinders 10 in. and 11 in. diam., and tubular boiler 16 ft. by 4½ ft.; CLAY MILL, with pair corrugated rollers 3 ft. 3 in. × 14 in., pair plain rollers 3 ft. × 21 in.; CLAY MILL, with pair corrugated rollers and pair plain rollers, and pug mill underneath; both clay mills connected with the engine. Also, SMALL PUMPING ENGINE, to supply boiler, with pump rods, and 29 yards of 6 in. pump pipes, complete.—For particulars, apply to "L. J.," *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

The rollers are fitted up in the best manner, of great strength, and well adapted for crushing ore of any kind, and not done more than six to twelve months' work.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED), FOR NAVIGATING THE RIVERS OF INDIA.

Under subsidy from the Honourable East India Company, being the only company for navigating any part of any of the Indian rivers which possesses this advantage.

The directors, though frequently pressed to publish the reports of the steam navigation companies at present working upon the Indian rivers, as affording conclusive evidence of the profitable character of such undertakings, have hitherto refrained from doing so; partly because they thought it right, at the outset of a new undertaking, to repress all brilliant anticipations, however justly warranted, and partly because they wished the shareholders to discover for themselves new causes of satisfaction as their familiarity with the enterprise increased, by finding in how many ways and to how material an extent the reality of the advantage exceeded the promises held out. The first vessels of the company, however, having now been successfully completed, the directors consider that such a state of progress has been reached that there may be no impropriety in giving publicity to the following letter and citations:—

From one of the shareholders of the Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) to Capt. W. H. Hall, R.N., C.B., F.R.S., &c. (late of the *Nemesis*), one of the directors.

MY DEAR SIR,—I send you the report of the directors of one of the Ganges Steam Companies, of which the ordinary half-yearly meeting has just been held in Calcutta. You will see that the dividend declared is at the rate of 44 per cent. per annum. At the same time, each possessor of five shares in the company is presented with a new paid-up share, free of expense, and even after this has been done some paid-up shares are left to be sold for behoof of the company. If the paid-up shares were converted into money at par, they would raise the dividend to above 65 per cent. I understand that the other steam company in India is paying still larger dividends, and both companies have been paying large dividends for many years. The English public is so ignorant and so incredulous of these results—which, however, are just as well substantiated as the price of Consols—that I think it would be very useful if the board would publish some extracts from this report, as no one can read it without being inspired with the greatest confidence in the promise and the soundness of our undertaking. I am, my dear Sir, &c., &c.

Copies of the report referred to above may be obtained at the company's offices.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF MEETING.

At the half-yearly meeting of the India General Steam Navigation Company, held in Calcutta, in March, 1858, the report of the directors having been read and adopted, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

Moved by William Judge, Esq., and seconded by J. R. Worcester, Esq.:—"That a dividend of 220 rs. per share (being at the rate of 44 per cent. per annum) be declared for the past half-year."

Moved by I. W. H. Ilbery, Esq., and seconded by C. B. Stewart, Esq.:—"That the value of the capital stock of the company be declared (as valued) at 13 lakhs of rupees, and that, to represent this sum, 227 new shares of 1000 rs. each be issued, in excess of the 1073 shares now existing, making in all 1300 shares of 1000 rs. each, to represent the block of the company."

Moved by C. S. Hogg, Esq., and seconded by W. Duncan, Esq.:—"That the new shares so issued be distributed free of cost to the present shareholders, in the proportion of one new share to every five old shares now held by them; and that the 12 shares that remain unappropriated after the said distribution shall be sold by public auction, and the proceeds applied towards the completion of the steamer *Rajmahal*, and the two flats now being lengthened."

It is explained in the report that the paid-up shares are rendered available for disposition free among the shareholders, from the gradual extension of the company's fleet having been defrayed out of revenue, and not out of capital; so that, notwithstanding the large dividends, the stock had come to be much more valuable than the original capital represented.

The following extracts are taken from a leading article in the *Friend of India* newspaper, published in Calcutta, February, 1858:—

"There are facts widely known about our river communication which, reported of any continental river, would throw London into a fever of speculation. One of our steam companies, for instance, threatens to declare a dividend at the rate of 50 per cent. Large profits, moreover, in India are not temporary. There is not the smallest danger of overdoing the market. As for the eastern rivers, they are practically untapped. We venture to say that any large shipowner who would send out ten of the proper steamers, would find their cost repaid in three years, wear and tear included. We are told that there is a dread of railway competition, but it can scarcely be entertained by those who know the country, and there are plenty of rivers with no railway by their side."

Prospectuses, copies of reports, and all further information, may be obtained at the company's offices, 9, Billiter-street, London. By order of the Board,
JOHN MATHEWSON, Sec.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED), FOR NAVIGATING THE RIVERS OF INDIA (under subsidy from the Hon. East India Company).

The Directors give notice that, their first vessels having now been successfully completed, they are about to ALLOT the REMAINING SHARES (£10 each), respecting which full particulars may be obtained at the company's offices.

All experience shows that the navigation of the rivers of India by steam is one of the soundest and most profitable enterprises of the day; the profits realised by existing companies varying from 30 to above 40 per cent., and gradually increasing.

This company has the further advantage of a yearly subsidy from the Hon. East India Company, being the only company thus distinguished, and of all such facilities in fuel and otherwise as the Government can afford.

The new allotment will take place on the 26th of May inst., after which no further applications can be received. By order,
9, Billiter-street, London, May 13, 1858. JOHN MATHEWSON, Sec.

INDIA.—PEACE AND WAR.—

TWO CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, showing the MODE of NAVIGATING the INDIAN RIVERS in PEACE and in WAR by the STEAM TRAINS of the ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY. Each train, consisting in all of six vessels, is about 100 ft. longer than the *Leviathan*, and, by means of such trains, troops and stores can be transported with expedition upon shallow rivers, and large quantities of merchandise can be carried with profit at a low freight, and on a small draught of water. Price 10s. per pair. London: Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen.

PRIZE SUBJECTS FOR SESSION 1858-59.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY OF ARTS proposes to AWARD PRIZES of different values, of Thirty Sovereigns and under, in Gold or Silver Medals, Silver Plate, or Money, for APPROVED COMMUNICATIONS, primarily submitted to the Society, relative to INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES, and IMPROVEMENTS in the MECHANICAL and CHEMICAL ARTS in general, and in their relation to the FINE ARTS, and also to means by which the NATURAL PRODUCTIONS of the country may be made more available. The society suggest the following as a few of the many subjects that may be attended to, viz.:—

I. INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES, or IMPROVEMENTS in the USEFUL ARTS.

II. EXPERIMENTS applicable to the USEFUL ARTS.

III. COMMUNICATIONS of PROCESSES in the USEFUL ARTS practised in this or other countries, but not generally known.

IV. PRACTICAL DETAILS of PUBLIC or OTHER UNDERTAKINGS of NATIONAL IMPORTANCE, already executed, but not previously published; or valuable suggestions for originating such undertakings.

KEITH PRIZE (value Thirty Sovereigns).—For some important "Invention, Improvement, or Discovery in the Useful Arts," which shall be primarily submitted to the society during the session.

REID AND AULD PRIZES.—For the First, Second, and Third best Models of "Anything New in the Art of Clock and Watch Making, by Journeymen or Master Watch and Clock Makers; if these should be considered worthy of prizes, the year's interest of the Reid and Auld Bequest, being about Seven Guineas, divided among them in such proportions as the Prize Committee shall fix, according to merit. To such as may deserve it, the society may add to the amount of the prize out of its general funds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING AND LODGING COMMUNICATIONS.

Communications lodged in competitions for prizes shall not have been patented, nor have been previously published, nor read before any other society. Patented articles may, however, be exhibited and described.

The descriptions of the various inventions, &c., must be full and distinct; be legibly written on foolscap paper, leaving margins at least 1½ in. broad, on both sides of each page, so as to allow of their being bound up in volumes; and, when necessary, be accompanied by specimens, drawings, or models. All drawings to be on imperial drawing paper, unless a larger sheet be requisite. The drawings to be in bold lines, not less than a quarter of an inch thick, or strongly coloured, so as to be easily seen at about the distance of 30 ft. when hung up in the hall, and the letters or figures of reference to be at least 1½ in. long. When necessary, smaller and more minutely detailed drawings should accompany the larger ones, for the use of the committees, having the same letters of reference.

The society shall be at liberty to publish in their Transactions copies or abstracts of all papers submitted to them. All models, drawings, &c., for which prizes shall be given, to be held to be the property of the society; the value of the model, &c., being separately allowed for.

Communications, models, &c., are to be addressed to the secretary, Chambers, 5 Hill-street, Edinburgh, postage or carriage paid; and they are expected to be lodged on or before Nov. 1, 1858, in order to ensure their being read and reported on during the session (the ordinary meetings of which commence in November, 1858, and end in April, 1859), but those which cannot be lodged earlier will be received to April 1, 1859; those lodged after that date may not be read or reported on till the following session.

For a detailed list of suggested prize subjects, application may be made to the secretary. By order of the Society, JOHN BEATSON BELL, Sec.
Edinburgh, May 13, 1858.

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1200	Brightside and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	3 0 0	3½	3½ 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	April 30, 1856.
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire	25 0 0	50	50	13 0 0	5 0 0	July 31, 1856.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7 15 0	1¼	1 1⅛	0 5 0	0 5 0	July 1, 1856.
400	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2 2 6	4⅛	4⅛	0 10 0	0 10 0	March 26, 1857.
6000	Bwlch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3 5 6	1¼	1 1⅛	0 2 6	0 2 6	July 30, 1856.
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 0 0	4½	4¼ 4¾	0 2 6	0 2 6	Dec. 23, 1857.
1030	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	50	49 50	241 10 0	2 0 0	May 21, 1858.
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 10 0	5¼	5½ 5¾	0 15 0	0 3 0	June 16, 1856.
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire	33 0 0	43	43	5 0 0	2 0 0	March 25, 1858.
2000	Collacombe (copper), Lamerton	5 0 0	15	12½ 15	2 5 0	0 8 0	Dec. 2, 1857.
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne [S.E.]	20 0 0	85	85 90	85 0 0	2 0 0	June 10, 1857.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	40	35 37½	1 9 0	0 5 0	May 14, 1858.
30000	Craven Moor, Limited (lead), Yorkshire	0 10 0	¾		0 0 9	0 0 9	Feb. 28, 1856.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	200	200	125 0 0	5 0 0	May 6, 1858.
280	Derwent Mines (silver-lead), Durham	300 0 0	150	150	122 0 0	10 0 0	June 25, 1857.
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 6 3	17	16 18	0 5 0	0 5 0	April 20, 1858.
1024	Devon Great Consols (cop.), Tavistock* [S.E.]	1 0 0	475	470 480	617 0 0	8 0 0	May 21, 1858.
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval†	38 15 0	16	16	16 7 6	1 10 0	March 2, 1857.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	257 15 0	270	260 270	953 0 0	10 0 0	April 12, 1858.
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1 19 0	1⅛	1⅛	0 13 6	0 2 0	Sept. 11, 1857.
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	115	115 120	42 0 0	3 0 0	April 15, 1858.
2048	East Falmouth (copper), Whitechurch	2 0 0	4	4	0 7 6	0 2 6	Jan. 25, 1858.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan*	24 5 0	175	175	297 10 0	2 10 0	Feb. 22, 1858.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	7 17 6	6	5½ 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 11, 1854.
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	4 14 0	8	8	3 15 0	0 2 6	April 27, 1858.
1400	Eyam Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	47	46	17 13 4	1 0 0	May 4, 1858.
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	4	4 4¼	41 4 3	0 6 0	Feb. 17, 1857.
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	4 0 0	2½	2⅛	1 0 8	0 3 3	June 5, 1853.
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	11 5 0	2½	2½	22 0 0	0 5 0	Sept. 5, 1850.
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	13 15 0	11	10 12	0 7 6	0 7 6	Dec. 21, 1852.
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper)	109 10 0	115	114 116	10 0 0	3 0 0	May 4, 1858.
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.]	0 14 6	14½	14¼ 15¼	2 1 6	0 7 0	April 15, 1858.
26666	Great Wheal Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	8 2 6	1¾	1¾ 1⅞	0 5 0	0 5 0	Oct. 22, 1855.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	100	100	221 10 0	7 10 0	Feb. 27, 1857.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8 10 0	8½	8¼ 9	3 15 0	0 12 6	Jan. 28, 1858.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 10 0	5½	5⅛ 6	2 16 0	0 2 6	Nov. 25, 1856.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11 0 0	8⅛	8¼ 8¾	4 2 6	0 5 0	Jan. 28, 1857.
2560	Isle of Man, Limited (lead)*	25 0 0	42	42	56 17 3	1 0 0	March 18, 1858.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3 13 6	—		380 0 0	5 0 0	March 10, 1851.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1000	1000	1420 0 0	50 0 0	June 30, 1857.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	115	110 120	1066 0 0	2 0 0	May 18, 1858.
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6 1 11	2	2 2¼	0 10 0	0 10 0	Dec. 20, 1855.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	120	120	310 10 0	3 0 0	April 1, 1858.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	2	2 2½	0 5 6	0 3 0	Sept. 7, 1855.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 15 0	1¾	1¾ 1⅞	1 7 6	0 5 0	May 29, 1857.
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3 2 6	½	½	1 11 0	0 2 6	June 22, 1853.
1800	Minera Mines, Limited (lead), Wrexham	25 0 0	125	125	30 2 6	3 0 0	May 8, 1858.
20000	Mining Company of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	17¾	17¾	13 7 9	0 12 3	Jan. 7, 1858.
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw, Limited (£2½ shares)	1 17 6	1⅜	1⅜ 1½	0 1 6	0 1 6	April 30, 1855.
6400	Nether Hearth, Westmoreland	0 7 0	1	1 1⅛	0 2 0	0 1 0	May 21, 1856.
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down†	50 0 0	35		51 0 0	3 0 0	March 1, 1858.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	36 10 3	60	55 65	324 0 0	2 0 0	Dec. 26, 1854.
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	12 0 0	24½	24 25	750 0 0	4 0 0	Sept. 26, 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (cop., tin), Illogan* [S.E.]	nil.	11¼	11¼ 11¾	14 7 0	0 8 0	Feb. 24, 1858.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	20	20½	31 14 0	0 10 0	March 2, 1858.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 15 0	2½	2½	4 10 0	0 10 0	April 12, 1856.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100 0 0	370	370	269 10 0	25 0 0	May 5, 1858.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15 0 0	5	5	18 11 9	1 0 3	July 11, 1857.
1772	ditto ditto (Old and ditto)	—	5	5	1 0 0	0 10 0	March 2, 1858.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant†	20 13 2	66	65 67½	72 4 6	2 0 0	Feb. 24, 1858.
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	11 5 0	12	12 12½	0 13 0	0 3 0	Oct. 21, 1857.
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear*	12 0 0	25	25 27½	32 10 0	1 10 0	June 8, 1857.
15000	Ruardean Colliery Company, Limited	0 5 0	9s.	⅜ ½	0 0 10½	0 0 6	Feb. 4, 1858.
12000	Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 6 0	1⅜	1⅜ 1½	0 10 0	0 2 6	July 27, 1857.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	2 10 0	395	395 400	510 0 0	10 0 0	March 30, 1858.
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285		60 0 0	20 0 0	June 18, 1855.
512	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	70	67½ 70	74 0 0	3 0 0	July 28, 1857.
496	South Wheal Francis, Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	230	240 250	294 5 0	7 0 0	May 3, 1858.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3 12 0	1½	1½	8 8 6	0 2 6	Dec. 10, 1853.
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just†	23 7 8	15		4 5 0	0 10 0	June 13, 1856.
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	6 8 4	4¼	4 4¼	0 17 6	0 4	April 1, 1852.
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2 0 0	⅜	⅜	0 3 6	0 1 0	Feb. 23, 1858.
470	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	16 0 0	37½	35 40	916 0 0	1 10 0	May 18, 1858.
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	1⅛	1 1⅛	4 13 6	0 2 6	Feb. 7, 1856.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	3¾	3¾ 4	8 13 6	0 10 0	Feb. 18, 1858.
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	9½	9½	1 15 0	1 0 0	Feb. 21, 1854.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	42 10 0	60	60 65	4677 15 0	5 0 0	June 4, 1855.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 10 0	15	15	403 13 6	2 10 0	April 29, 1851.
4000	Tretoil (copper, tin), Bodmin	1 3 6	1	1 1⅛	0 5 0	0 5 0	July 8, 1856.
4096	Trewetha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2 10 0	1	⅞ 1	1 12 0	0 3 0	April 2, 1857.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95 0 0	10	10 12½	55 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 20, 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap [S.E.]	40 0 0	100	100	61 5 0	2 0 0	Feb. 12, 1856.
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 12 6	1¼	1⅛ 1¼	0 4 9	0 1 0	March 12, 1858.
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23 7 8	32½	32½ 35	2 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 22, 1857.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	1 10 0	24	24 25	12 18 0	0 8 0	Jan. 27, 1858.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard [S.E.]	20 0 0	105	100 115	285 5 0	2 0 0	Sept. 23, 1857.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	10 7 0	115		22 0 0	2 0 0	July 20, 1857.
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 0 0	8¾	8⅛ 8¾	0 2 6	0 2 6	March 5, 1858.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth†	2 11 7	3	3	33 1 9	0 10 0	April 8, 1857.
400	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne*	38 10 0	310	310	116 10 0	8 0 0	April 13, 1858.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	9 0 0	5	4⅞ 5⅛	6 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 25, 1855.
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	18	18	2 10 0	0 10 0	May 11, 1858.
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	220	220 230	483 10 0	5 0 0	March 6, 1858.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0	295	280 290, xd.	877 10 0	10 0 0	May 18, 1858.
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	5 3 4	7	6 7	1 10 0	0 10 0	Sept. 9, 1855.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	250	240 260	42 0 0	3 0 0	Oct. 26, 1857.
4096	Wheal Edward (copper), Calstock [S.E.]	5 10 0	5¼	5¼ 5⅜	6 5 0	0 5 0	March 30, 1858.
5000	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Bodmin	nil.	⅞	1	0 2 4	0 1 6	Jan. 14, 1856.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	80	80	2385 10 0	10 0 0	Feb. 11, 1858.
1024	Wheal Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	0 4 0	½	½	0 2 0	0 2 0	Feb. 24, 1857.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	12½	12¼ 15	8 10 0	1 10 0	Oct. 16, 1857.
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0	3¾	3¾ 4	0 6 0	0 3 0	March 24, 1857.
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	1 7 2	10	9½ 10	6 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 17, 1857.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33 0 0	18		31 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 5, 1856.
448	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	19 15 0	55	52½ 55	85 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 23, 1858.
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot† [S.E.]	8 0 0	45	46 47	34 12 6	2 5 0	March 9, 1858.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300	300	220 13 0	5 0 0	Aug. 2, 1857.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	35 10 0	30	30 35	40 10 0	3 0 0	Aug. 23, 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne*	107 0 0	130	125 135	286 10 0	2 0 0	Oct. 12, 1857.
1040	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard [S.E.]	4 10 0	24	23½ 24½	32 10 0	1 0 0	April 26, 1858.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	11 2 6	2	2	10 2 6	0 7 6	Jan. 11, 1854.
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives†	1 9 0	3¾	3½	2 12 6	0 2 6	Dec. 22, 1857.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 0 0	45	45	28 15 6	1 10 0	Jan. 14, 1858.

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.		Last Paid.
10000	Alten and Quænangen United (cop.), Norway	16 10 0	6	6	£4 5 0	£0 15 0	Nov. 21, 1853.
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	135	135	195 0 0	5 0 0	March 3, 1858.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	45	45 48	86 12 0	1 0 0	Jan. 26, 1858.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	13	13	5 18 0	0 10 0	March 19, 1858.
7000	English and Australian	5 0 0	1⅜	1⅜ 1⅝	0 7 6	0 2 6	Feb. 23, 1858.
30000	General Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	15 0 0	18½	19	10 5 0	0 15 0	July 7, 1857.
15000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	9⅝	9¼ 9¾	5 10 6	0 8 4	March 30, 1858.
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1 15 0	1½	1½ 2	0 6 3	0 2 0	May 25, 1857.
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅞	⅞ 1	0 5 0	0 1 0	Jan. 29, 1858.
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	6	6 7	1 0 0	1 0 0	June 26, 1855.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16 15 0	2	2 2½	33 0 0	1 5 0	July 12, 1848.
11000	St. John del Rey, Limited	15 0 0	13	13 13½	35 7 6	1 0 0	June 19, 1857.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	3⅜	3⅜	1 16 6	0 4 0	Feb. 14, 1853.
188676	North British Australasian [S.E.]	1 0 0	¾	⅝ ⅞	0 3 11	0 1 3	Feb. 25, 1857.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
20000	Acadian Charcoal Iron [L.]	7 0 0	7	5
20000	Australian (copper) [S. E.]	7 2 6	¾	⅝ ⅞
75000	Bon Accord (copper) [L.]	0 10 0	1	⅞ 1
10000	Brazilian Land & Mining [L.]	5 0 0	—	
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—	
25000	Central Italian (copper) [L.]	2 0 0	—	
50000	Clarendon Cons. (cop.) [S. E.]	0 12 6	4s. 6d.	4s. 5s.
53040	Cologne Mining Co. (lead)	1 4 0	¼	¼
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.]	10 0 0	12	12
200000	Copper Miners of Eng. [S. E.]	Stock.	27	26 28
12000	Ditto, Pref., 7½ p. ct. [S. E.]	25 0 0	27	26 28
75000	Dun Mountain (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	1⅛	⅜ ⅝
15000	East Indian Coal [L.]	10 0 0	10	
2000	English Ridge, Newfnd. [L.]	0 10 0	5	5
25000	Fortuna (lead)	2 0 0	2¾	
35000	Fort Bowen, New (gold)	1 0 0	—	
10000	Gt. Bar. Land, Harb., & Min.	1 10 0	1½	1½
2309	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germ.	4 0 0	1⅛	1
25000	Levant Mineral [L.]	10 0 0	2	2
40000	London and Virginia (gold)	1 0 0	1	
80000	Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia	1 0 0	⅛	⅛
1000	Mount Gabriel Mineral [L.]	10 0 0	—	
60000	New Granada (gold) [S. E.]	1 0 0	¼	⅛ ⅜
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden	0 10 0	1	
50000	Newfound. Min. Ass. [L.]	0 2 0	⅛	⅛
5000	New Holtzappel Mining [L.]	1 0 0	1	1
16000	Nouveau Monde (cop.) [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅛	⅛
65000	Piedmontese (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	—	
100000	Port Phillip (gold)	1 0 0	¼	¼
50000	Quartz Reduction [L.]	1 0 0	¾	
6000	Rossie and Canada (lead)	10 10 0	—	10
47795	Strathalbyn (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	—	
7820	Ditto, Preference, 10 per cent.	1 0 0	—	
2000	Turk's Head (copper) [L.]	0 10 0	5	5
1000	Western African Malachite	85 0 0	100	100
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	0 17 0	17s.	17s.
75000	Wildberg (sil.-lead, copper)	2 0 0	⅜	¼ ½
100000	Wortiling (copper) [L.]	0 13 0	4s.	3s. 6d.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
6000	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan.	0 18 6	1	⅞ 1
10000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack	1 0 0	1¼	1¼ 1⅜
256	Antron Consols (cp.), St. Erth	9 7 3	8	8
1000	Ashburton United (copper)	2 0 0	2⅛	3½
10000	Ballymoneen (copper)	2 0 0	—	
4000	Ballyvirgin (lead), Co. Clare	2 3 0	3¼	
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 12 6	1	1½
1000	Barf (lead), Keswick	1 5 0	2¾	2⅝ 2¾
6000	Basset Graze Untd (cp.), Kea	1 10 0	—	
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	1 0 0	½	⅜ ½
506	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	14 0 0	2	2⅛ 2
1024	Basset Consols, Redruth	1 5 0	—	1
2000	Berehaven (cop.), Ireland	1 0 0	—	
250	Berrow Consols (lead)	14 16 0	8	
5000	Boiling Well (cp.), Gwithian	3 10 0	1¼	1 1¼
20000	Bog (lead), Salop [L.]	1 10 0	—	3
6000	Bolenowe (copper)	1 17 6	⅞	⅞ 1
1258	Boscaswell (tin and copper)	—	5	5 5¼
20000	Bream Iron Mining Co. [L.]	0 10 0	½	½
1120	Bridford Consols	8 8 0	7¼	7¼
25000	Bristol & Forest of Dean [L.]	1 0 0	—	
4000	Brook Wood, Buckfastleigh	0 12 6	1	1
2000	Bronfloyd (4l. 5s. paid) [L.]	4 0 0	5¼	
4000	Brynglas Silver-Lead [L.]	1 10 0	—	
2000	Bryn-y-Fedwen (lead)	3 10 0	1	
6000	Buckland Consols (copper)	£0 4 0	⅛	⅛
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	2 5 0	—	2 2½
1200	Buller and Bertha (copper)	2 5 0	1¼	1¼ 1⅛
5000	Cae-Cynon, Cardiganshire	0 10 6	½	½
600	Calcot Hall (lead), Limited	10 0 0	—	
2000	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	6 15 0	1	1
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	11 0 10	5⅛	5½
1000	Camborne Consols (lead)	14 5 0	7	7 8
4500	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	3 16 0	1	½ 1
680	Cambrian Slate	25 0 0	—	
1204	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	11 0 0	7	7 7½
6000	Cardigan South Bog. (lead)	1 0 0	—	
916	Cargoll (silver lead), Newlyn	12 7 3	13	12 13
2580	Carmarthen United (lead) [L.]	2 10 0	4	4
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	0 13 0	¾	¾ 1
7900	Carrack Dews United, St. Ives	2 2 6	—	
1055	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	11 0 0	2½	2½ 3½
6400	Carvath United, St. Austell	2 17 6	2	2
10000	Carway & Duffrn (coal) [L.]	2 10 0	5	5
6400	Castell (lead & blende), Card.	0 11 6	¼	¼ ⅜
8276	Catherine & Jane Cons. (lead)	0 12 6	⅜	⅜ ½
6000	Cefn Gwyn (sil -ld.), Cardigan	1 0 0	⅝	½ ⅝
32	Cheesewring Granite	300 0 0	—	
6000	Chollacot Consols (copper)	0 5 6	⅛	⅛ ¼
2000	Clara (silver-lead) [L.]	2 10 6	2¼	2 2¼
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	24 0 6	6	6
8000	Clowance Wood (cp.) Crowan	0 10 0	½	⅜ ½
4000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	5 0 0	—	
12000	College Mines (lead), Ireland	0 5 0	⅛	⅛
2450	Cook's Kitchen (cop.) Illogan	16 10 9	5	5 5¼
256	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0	160	155 170
12000	Cornwall Great Con. (ld., &c.)	2 0 0	—	
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock		5	5
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0 7 0	3	3 3½
40	Cwmdyle (copper) [L.]	50 0 0	—	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardigansh.	7 10 0	15	15
6000	Cwm Sebon (lead), Limited	2 6 6	1¼	1¼ 1½
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0	1	¾
3000	Dairhlew (lead), Rhayader	2 10 0	5	
1000	Daren (sil.-lead), Cardigansh.	6 0 0	4½	4¼ 5
3907	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 0 6	⅛	½
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	5 5 0	3	3
10000	Devon Great Elizabeth (cop.)	1 2 0	3⅛	3¼ 3¾
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	1 18 6	½	½ ¾
6000	Devon Wh. Union (cp.) Tavis.	1 0 0	5	5
5000	Dolwen (lead), Cardigan. [L.]	1 0 0	—	
4315	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	5 9 4	3¾	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	12	
256	Eaglebrook, Llanfihangel, Car.	40 0 0	30	30 35
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	1 19 4	1⅜	1¼ 1⅜
85	East Balleswidden, Sancreed	21 15 0	20	20
512	East Basset (copper), Redruth	29 10 0	95½	92½
1024	East Buller (copper), Redruth	13 0 0	3	2⅞ 3¼
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	0 14 0	4	4
6144	East Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	2 2 6	1⅜	
6000	East Cornwall Con. (tin & cp.)	2 10 0	2½	2¼ 3
4096	East Gonamena (copper)	0 1 3	⅛	⅛
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	3 19 6	2	1⅞ 2
5000	East Hender (copper), Crowan	0 12 0	¼	⅛ ¼
6000	East Kitt Hill (tin), Calstock	0 15 0	1⅜	1⅜ 1½
4096	East Providence (tin), Uny Lel	0 9 0	1	1 1¼
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	1 13 6	⅝	¾
9000	East Tamar (sl.-ld.) Beerferris	2 19 0	1	⅞ 1
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	47 0 0	60	60 65
1000	East Trefusis (cop.), Gwen	4 18 10	4¼	4 5
119	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), Illogan	67 0 0	10	10
6000	E. Wheal Clifford (cop.), Ken	2 0 0	1¼	1¼
2048	E. Wheal George, (cp.) Devon.	4 6 0	2	2 2½
10000	East Wheal Robert (copper)	0 7 6	¾	¾
4000	E. Wheal Russell, Tavistock	4 11 0	6⅜	6¼ 6½
1020	Esgair Lles [L.]	10 0 0	11½	11 11½
25000	Forest of Dean & S. Wales Iron	10 0 0	—	
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 8 6	3½	3¼ 4
5000	Fee Donald (lead)	0 8 0	½	½
2820	Garreg (lead), Flint	2 13 6	½	½
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	3 9 6	1	¾ ⅞
6000	Gellirheiron (sil.-ld.), Cardig.	1 0 0	⅞	⅞ 1
6000	Gerriant (slate) Beddgelert [L.]	0 8 0	8s.	8s.
1024	Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	6 16 6	¾	¾
12000	Great Caradon and Slade [L.]	1 0 0	—	
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive	0 5 0	—	
6000	Gt. Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	1 0 0	1⅛	1⅛
4000	Gt. Dowgas (tin, &c.) St. Aust.	5 10 0	3½	3 4
6000	Gt. E. Tamar (ld.), Beerferris	—	¼	⅜
15000	Great Hewas United, (tin)	1 19 0	1	1 1⅛
12000	Great Northern [L.]	1 0 0	—	
11742	Great Onslow Con., Camelford	1 0 0	1	1
1024	Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Clims.	24 10 0	4½	4½ 5
12000	Great Sortridge, Whitchurch	0 6 6	—	
6000	Gt. Tamar (sil.-ld.) Beeralston			
14000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1 0 6	1	1 1¼
6000	Gt. W. Sortridge, Whitchurch	1 6 0	2	2
5120	Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.]	11 14 11	5¼	4⅞ 5⅛
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	3 10 6	1	⅞ 1
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cp. & tin), Ken.	7 0 0	6	6½
1024	Gt. Wheal Fortune, Breage	27 13 10	7	6 8
8634	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0 8 3	⅜	⅜
6400	Harwood (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	—	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	1 18 0	1	⅞ 1
100	Herward United (lead) Flint	66 0 0	5	5
5000	Holmbush (ld., cp.) Callington	4 14 0	1½	1½ 1⅝
360	Hopton Wood Stone [L.]	50 0 0	—	
6000	Huckworthy Bridge (cop.)	0 5 6	¾	½ ¾
4096	Huntingdon (tin)	1 2 6	3	3
5000	Kelly Bray (ld., cp.) Callington	3 19 6	1¼	1¼
2048	Keneggy, (cop., &c.) Breage	1 4 7	2	2
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	4 9 6	1	1 1⅛
6500	Kinnerton (lead), Salop	1 3 0	1⅛	1⅛
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	1 1 0	1	1 1⅛
2500	Lady Eliza (lead) [L.]	1 5 6	15	15
1024	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	14 16 3	4½	4¼ 4½
1024	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	27 0 0	1⅛	1½ 2
4474	Lambest Consols (silver-lead)	0 4 0	6s. 6d.	6s. 7s.
1500	Liverpool & Pwllheli Gran. [L]	10 0 0	—	
12000	Llandudno (copper), N. Wales	1 10 0	1	¾ 1
6000	Llangynog United (lead) [L.]	5 0 0	—	
1280	Llwynmalees (lead)	10 0 0	11	11 11½
5000	Loughtea (slate), Tippe. [L.]	1 15 6	1½	1½
4096	Maidstone (lead), Salop	1 10 0	⅛	
7500	Manchester & Fest. Slate [L.]	10 0 0	—	
12000	Maria Cons. (silver-lead [L.[	1 0 0	1	1
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.) St. Hilary	13 16 6	5	5
3000	Milltown (sil.-ld.), Ire. [L.]	1 0 0	—	1
7500	Mixon Great Con. (cop.), Leek	1 19 2	1	½ 1
16000	Mold (lead), Flintshire [L.]	0 12 0	⅝	½ ⅝
10000	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	1 4 0	⅛	⅛
4157	Mount's Bay Cons., Marazion	4 5 0	¾	¾ ⅞
128	Mulberry Hill (tin), Lanivet	2 0 0	3½	3½
64	Nant-ar-Nelie, Llandovery	31 0 0	5	5
3000	Nant-y-Car, Rhayader [L.]	2 13 4	2¾	2½ 2¾
320	Nent Force (lead), Alston	1 0 0	½	½ ¾
6400	New Crow Hill (ld.) St. Steph.	1 7 6	1⅞	1¾ 2
2400	New Machno Slate & Slab Co.	10 0 0	9	9
8000	New Treleigh Cons., Redruth	0 10 0	¾	¾
1024	New Wheal Frances, Illogan	0 5 0	⅝	⅝ ¾
4000	New Wh. Vor & E. Wh. Metal	2 10 0	3½	3¼ 4
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	13 8 6	3	2
5000	North Dolcoath (cop.), Camb.	1 6 6	¾	¾ 1
2000	North Downs (cop.), Redruth	5 10 0	1¾	1⅜ 1⅞
2500	North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.]	7 10 0	8	8 8½
1366	North Grambler, Redruth	1 5 0	1	1⅛
120	North Laxey (ld.) Isle of Man	50 0 0	55	55
2000	North Levant (tin, cp.) St. Just	6 10 0	4	3¾ 4
21000	No. Stafford. Con. (ld., &c.)	1 0 0	—	1
512	North Penhaldarva (lead)	1 5 0	5	4½ 5
1024	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	0 10 0	⅛	
200	North Stafford. Coal & Iron	100 0 0	—	
3896	North Tavy (cop.), Buckland	0 5 0	1⅛	1¼ 1⅛
1024	North Wheal Busy (cop., &c.)	8 0 5	5	4 5
1128	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	9 18 9	5	5½ 6
1024	N. Wh. Gilbert (cop.) St. Erth	1 19 0	2	
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	2 10 0	4¼	3¾ 4
4240	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	2 10 6	¾	¾
2400	N. Wh. Unity (cp., tin), Gwin.	1 10 0	1	
4096	North Wh. Wrey Con., St. Ive	0 16 0	⅜	¼ ⅜
4096	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	3 18 0	2	1½ 1¾
10000	Okehampton (copper)	1 0 0	—	
1000	Old Tincroft (tin), Lelant	0 5 0	1¼	1¼ 1½
600	Old Tolgus United (cop.) Redr.	50 0 0	21	21 22
5538	Old Trewether Consols	1 5 6	⅛	⅛
256	Old Wh. Basset (cop.), Illogan	10 10 0	2	2
4000	Oola (sil.-ld.), Ireland [L.]	2 0 0	1¾	1¾
10000	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	2 17 6	¾	¾
36820	Pembroke & E. Crinnis (cop.)	1 8 6	½	½
5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder	2 2 6	1⅜	1⅜
4945	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	2 3 6	3½	3½ 3¾
512	Penhaldarva (lead)	4 5 0	40	37½ 40
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Agnes	1 0 0	1	1
4096	Penhargret and Wheal Wrey	1 4 0	1	½
4228	Penquean, St. Breock	1 0 0	⅜	⅜
1200	Penstruthal (copper)	13 9 3	12	12
100	Pentre Lygan (lead)	20 0 0	22	
1160	Perran St. George (cop., tin)	21 10 0	5	
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	6 0 0	12	
2048	Ponterwyd (lead), Cardigan	3 10 0	2⅛	
2400	Porkellis United (tin) [S.E.]	9 0 0	4⅞	2¼
560	Pwll-y-Wheel (lead), Mold	7 12 0	12	
4096	Queen of Dart, Ashburton	0 10 0	¾	
600	Redhill Mining [L.]	10 0 0	—	
12000	Redmoor (copper and tin)	0 1 0	6s.	6s.
4096	Respryn (copper)	0 3 6	⅜	
10000	Rheidol United (lead)	1 8 6	1⅛	
10000	Rhosydd Slate Company [L.]	5 0 0	—	
5000	Ritton Castle Mining [L.]	1 4 6	1½	
10000	River Tamar Copper [L.]	0 5 0	⅜	1¼
6000	Rosewall Hill & Ransom Utd.	2 0 0	2½	
4096	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	1 18 0	4	2½
1024	Rosewarne & Heriant United	2 10 0	5½	5½
6000	Round Hill (cop., ld.), Salop	2 5 6	1	
15000	Ruardean Colliery [L.]	0 5 0		
6000	Severn Mines (lead) [L.]	1 6 6	½	½
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	4 7 0	⅜	
200	Shropshire Blackwood [L.]	5 0 0	7	7
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	2 0 8	4	4
1300	South Bog (ld.), Shrop. [L.]	5 12 6	8	8
6400	So. Buller & W. Penstruthal	0 10 0	⅜	
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S. E.]	2 6 6	2½	2¼
6000	South Clifford Utd., Gwennap	0 10 0	4½	4
6144	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.) Camb.	0 11 6	1⅛	1½
3502	So. Crenver (cop.), Wendron	5 5 0	4s.	3s.
6000	South Crowndale (copper)	—	1¼	1½
6000	South Cuddra (cop.), St. Aust.	0 16 0	1	⅜
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	1 10 0	3	⅜
256	South Garras, St. Clement	26 0 0	70	3
2000	South Gorland (cop.), Redruth	5 0 0	5	70
2000	South Herland and Relistian	1 0 0	2	5
6000	So. Hingston (tin), Calstock	0 2 0	⅜	2
6000	South Lady Bertha (copper)	0 16 0	⅜	⅜
512	South Penhaldarva (tin)	3 0 0	4	⅜
5537	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	4 10 0	3⅛	4
1024	So. Providence (tin), Sithney	3 7 0	5	3¼
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	1 18 10	5	
1024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	5 18 4	4	3¾
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	9 0 0	14	
6000	So. Wh. Wrey (lead), St. Ive	0 1 6	¼	¼
4000	Snow Brook, Plynlim. [L.]	2 0 0	—	
5208	St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	3 6 0	1⅛	1⅛
60	Staffordshire Iron Ore [L.]	100 0 0	—	
1000	Stoney Way [L.]	1 0 0	1¼	1
920	Stray Park (cop. and tin)	12 5 3	3⅛	3
6000	Sunny Side (ld., iron), Durham	1 0 0	2	2
1280	Swanpool (lead), Budock	12 18 7	3	3
4400	Talargoch (silver-lead) [L.]	10 0 0	—	
5000	Taliesin (silver-lead) [L.]	5 0 0	—	
20000	Tassan Mining (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	—	
2554	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis.	5 11 6	1¾	1
6400	Tees Side (ld.), Cumberland	1 11 6	⅛	⅛
1000	Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard	10 2 0	1	
6000	Tolvadden (cop.), Marazion	—	7	6¼
1024	Trebarvah (cop.), Perranuth	9 8 4	1⅛	1⅛
5000	Treburgett, Crowan [L.]	5 0 0	5	
2048	Trebane (sil.-ld.), Menheniot	0 15 0	⅜	⅜
5000	Treloweth (cop.), St. Erth	4 8 6	5	5
6000	Treluckey (copper), Cuby	0 5 0	¼	¼
4000	Tresellyn (tin, cop.), Altarnun	1 0 0	—	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	7 10 0	5	5
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	3 15 0	1	1
6000	Trevone Consols, Padstow	0 2 0	⅜	⅜
1024	Trevoole, Crowan, Cornwall	10 0 0	10	9½
6400	Trewane United (silver-lead)	1 5 0	1	1 1¼
6400	Tyne Head (silver-lead) [L.]	0 5 0	½	½ ⅝
4000	Tyn-y-Worglodd (slate), Car.	5 15 0	5s.	7s.
6000	Virtuous Lady & Wh. Bedford	0 13 6	1¼	1⅛ 1⅜
5085	United Mines (cp., &c.), Tav.	1 0 0	⅛	½
200	Waenias (lead), Denbigh	7 10 0	25	25
960	Wendron United (tin)	1 14 0	2	2
1024	W. Alfred (cop.), Phillack	34 17 4	25	25 30
2000	West Crinnis & Regent United	4 7 6	4	
1080	West Cupid (tin), Redruth	2 5 0	3½	3¼ 3½
4000	West Dolcoath (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	1	1
6000	West Grenville (cop.), Camb.	0 10 0	¼	5s.
25000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	1 5 0	¾	¾
854	West Porkellis (tin), Wendron	0 10 0	1	⅞ 1
1024	West Rosewarne United (cop.)	8 0 0	1¾	1½ 2
256	West Sharp Tor (cop.) Rillaton	40 0 0	30	30 35
6000	West Snail Beach (lead)	1 0 0	1	1 1½
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	2 15 0	5	5
1024	W. Ting Tang (cop.), Gwennap	0 5 0	1	
2048	West Tolvadden (cop., tin)	0 10 0	—	3½
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	43 10 0	18	16 17
10000	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	2 10 6	⅛	½
2560	W. Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lel.	1 0 0	1½	1½ 1¾
500	W. Wh. Towan (tin), Redruth	40 0 0	—	
4000	Wheal Addems (cop. & lead)	0 11 0	1½	1½
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	1 13 0	3	3
6000	Wh. Amery (l. & c.), Christow	0 5 0	⅜	⅜
1024	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	2 1 6	¾	⅝ ¾
12000	Wheal Bray (cop.), Altarnum	1 2 0	1¼	1¼ 1½
256	Wheal Cherry (tin), Lelant	10 10 0	10½	10½
512	Wheal Clinton (lead)	12 0 0	15	
512	Wh. Coates (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	5 0 0	2	2 2¼
1024	Wheal Constance (silver-lead)	5 12 6	5	5 6
5120	Wheal Cupid (cop.), Redruth	3 6 0	3¼	3¼
6000	Wheal Eliza (cop.), Whitch.	—	⅛	⅛ ¼
1024	Wheal Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	5 7 0	2½	2½
1000	Wheal Emily (cop.), Gwithian	2 0 0	10	10 11
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	0 17 6	7	7 7½
12000	Wh. Emma Exten. (cop.) Buck	0 1 6	—	
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	17 3 6	10	
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	20 10 0	6	6
512	Wheal Fursden (tin), Sithney	2 0 0	2⅛	2⅛
1536	Wheal Gill (cop.), Liskeard	18 0 0	⅛	½
4000	Wheal Glynn (ld.), Bodmin	2 9 0	2	2
6000	Wheal Grenville (lead)	4 18 0	1⅞	1⅞ 2
5120	Wheal Harriet, Camborne	3 15 0	¾	½ ¾
1000	Wheal Hender (cop.), Crowan	2 12 0	2½	2½
6000	Wh. Henry, Helvn. (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	—	
6000	Wheal Jewel (cop.), St. Hilary	0 5 0	2½	2½
6000	Wheal Lopes (copper), Devon.	0 16 0	1	
4800	Wh. Ludcott (lead), St. Ive.	2 10 8	1½	1¼ 1½
1024	Wheal Margery (tin & cop.)	12 1 0	11½	12 12½
5120	Wheal Marshall, St. Cleer	1 2 0	1	1
6000	Wh. Mary Emma (tin) Lydford	0 4 0	6s.	6s.
3000	Wh. Maudlin (cop.) Lanivery	3 0 0	1½	1½
300	Wheal Morgan, Llandovery	5 0 0	2	2
128	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	32 10 0	35	35
3900	Wheal Pollard (copper)	0 15 8	¼	¼
2877	Wheal Russell (cp.) Tavistock	2 5 6	⅝	¾ 1
10000	Wheal Samson (lead, &c.)	1 0 0	1	
4096	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	1 18 9	1½	1½
6000	Wheal Tehidy (cop.), Illogan	2 7 6	2	2
1024	Wheal Thomas, Perran Porth.	2 0 0	4¾	4¾
4000	Wheal Treeby (tin), Plympton	0 2 6	½	½ ⅝
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.) Gwenn.	22 15 0	6	6¼ 7
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	1 7 6	3	3
3102	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	8 19 0	3	3
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redr.	26 14 6	5	5 5¼
3820	Wheal Venton (sil.-ld.), Lisk.	1 16 6	1	½ 1
1024	Wheal Whgstaff, St. Erth	0 10 0	¾	¾
4096	Wh. Zion (cop., ld.), Calstock	5 19 6	¼	½ ⅝
6000	Whitchurch Consols (copper)	1 0 0	¾	¾
5000	Willow Bank (lead) [L.]	1 2 6	¾	¾
50	Workington Hematite Iron [L.]	500 0 0	—	
4096	Wrey Consols, Buckfastleigh	0 6 9	2	2
4096	Yarner (copper), Devon	1 7 0	1½	1½ 1⅝

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
22500	Australasia	£40 0 0	81	80½ 81
4500	City	50 0 0	56 57	58
20000	Colonial	25 0 0		
25000	Commercial of London	20 0 0		
6000	London	50 0 0	46	45 47
20000	London and County	20 0 0		27¾
60000	London Joint-Stock	10 0 0		30⅛
50000	London and Westminster	20 0 0	45	44⅞
50400	Oriental Bank Corporation	25 0 0	39½	39½
20000	Provincial of Ireland	25 0 0	61 63	61 63
12000	South Australia	25 0 0	29½	29½
60000	Union of London	10 0 0	23	22⅞
3000	Unity Mutual	50 0 0		
4000	Western of London	50 0 0	30	29 31

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
200000	Crystal Palace	£5 0 0	1⅜	1⅛
60000	Eastern Steam	20 0 0	4	4
700000	Electric Telegraph	100 0 0	107½	106 108
50000	General Screw Steam	11 0 0		
50000	Oriental Gas	1 0 0	1	⅞ 1⅛
120000	Peel River Land and Mining	5 0 0	2	2
30000	Penin. & Oriental Steam	50 0 0	80 ½	80
15000	Royal Mail Steam	60 0 0	58 60	60
14200	South Australian Land	25 0 0	35	35¼ 36¼
200000	Scottish Australian Invest.	1 0 0	1¼ ⅜	1¼ 1⅜

*** Those mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

*** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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